



# 2016 ANNUAL REPORT





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# Letter from the Executive Director



**Scott Thompson**  
Executive Director

A stylized, handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Scott Thompson".

The protection and preservation of Oklahoma's natural resources is the foundation upon which DEQ was built. For the past 23 years, DEQ has been charged with administering and creating programs designed to protect the very resources that are the economic backbone of this great state. Our efforts can be seen throughout Oklahoma, from our many small towns and communities to our major metropolitan areas. The success of our programs is due to the dedication of our employees. DEQ staff work tirelessly to ensure safe drinking water,

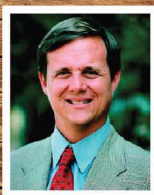
fresh air and clean land. Through their efforts, DEQ's programs have created jobs, turned blighted areas into thriving business centers, provided water loss audits to small communities and much more. In Fiscal Year 2016, DEQ has been instrumental in the following projects.

- The Quapaw Tribe continued its partnership with DEQ in the nation's first tribal-led remediation efforts in the Tar Creek Area. In 2016, operations to remove 65,000 tons of mining waste began at Beaver Creek.
- The Brownfields Program was recognized by the Department of Commerce for its economic impact. There has been 147% job growth on Brownfields and bordering sites and retail sales have increased by 4300% on remediated properties.
- DEQ helped set up "Trash Cop" programs in Lincoln and Adair Counties. These programs have located and cleaned more than 50 illegal dump sites, properly disposed of 200 tons of garbage, collected and recycled more than 2,500 tires, and have issued tickets and arrest warrants for criminal litterers.
- An Air Quality Monitoring Bench was established in the Children's Garden at the Myriad Botanical Gardens. The bench is one of five in the nation and reports concentrations of air pollutants to DEQ. It also features diagrams to educate children on the importance of air quality.
- The Green Schools Program reaches out to children throughout the state, educating them about environmental stewardship. Thirty-seven schools participated in 2016, reaching 7,822 students.
- DEQ revised the fish consumption guidelines, which now include 40 Oklahoma lakes. This ensures Oklahoma anglers are made aware of mercury levels in Oklahoma fish and are able to make informed decisions on healthy fish consumption.
- Continued efforts with the Water Loss Audit Program helped communities with fewer than 10,000 residents find and correct sources of non-revenue and unaccounted-for water. There are currently 40 water systems participating in the program.
- DEQ maintains 22 field offices to ensure timely responses to environmental complaints, whether those occur in rural or metropolitan areas.

These successes highlight DEQ's resolve to protect Oklahoma's resources and its economy. DEQ remains committed to partnering with citizens, leaders, and businesses to ensure that Oklahoma continues to be a wonderful place to live for generations of Oklahomans to come.



# Environmental Quality Board Members



Member	Professional Realm	Appointing Official	Term Expires
<b>Tim Munson**</b>	Non-Profit Stat wide Environmental Organization	Governor	1/31/2018
<b>Shannon Ferrell</b>	Agriculture Industries	Governor	1/31/2020
<b>Daniel Blankenship</b>	Water Usage	Governor	1/31/2019
<b>Jimmy Kinder</b>	Rural Water Association	Governor	1/31/2017
<b>Tracy Hammon</b>	Petroleum Industry	Governor	1/31/2019
<b>David Griesel</b>	Solid Waste Industry	Governor	1/31/2017
<b>Homer Nicholson</b>	Local Governing Board of City or Town	Governor	1/31/2020
<b>Steve Mason</b>	Hazardous Waste Industry	Governor	1/31/2021
<b>Billy G. Sims</b>	Non-profit Stat wide Environmental Organization	Governor	1/31/2019
<b>Cheryl Vaught</b>	Non-profit Stat wide Environmental Organization	Governor	1/31/2017
<b>Loretta Turner</b>	Environmental Professional	Governor	1/31/2019
<b>John Wendling</b>	Manufacturing Representative	Governor	1/31/2018
<b>Jan Kunze*</b>	Conservation District Representative	Governor	1/31/2019

\*Chair \*\* Vice Chair



# Board Rulemaking Activities

Chapter	Council	Subject	Adopted	Type	Effective
<b>100 - Subchapter 2 &amp; Appendix Q</b>	AQAC	Amended to reflect latest date of incorporation by reference in Appendix Q, including emission thresholds by pollutant for treatment of a facility as a point source under 40 CFR Part 51.	11/10/2015	Permanent	9/15/2016
<b>100 - Appendices E,F</b>	AQAC	Updated Appendices E & F to maintain consistency with recent federal changes to the primary and secondary National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) for ozone.	2/19/2016	Permanent	9/15/2016
<b>100 - Subchapter 5</b>	AQAC	Amended to require de minimis and permit exempt facilities to submit annual emission inventories when required by the federal point source reporting thresholds in 40 CFR Part 51.	11/10/2015	Permanent	9/15/2016
<b>100 - Subchapter 7</b>	AQAC	Established a Permit by Rule (PBR) for facilities that are only subject to air quality permitting due to the use of an emergency generator. The PBR simplifies the permitting process, lowers the application fee and reduces the reporting requirements for qualifying facilities.	11/10/2015	Permanent	9/15/2016
<b>100 - Subchapter 9</b>	AQAC	Amended Subchapter 9's Excess Emission Reporting Requirements to conform to EPA's revised "Startup, Shutdown and Malfunction" (SSM) policy as it relates to the DEQ's State Implementation Plan.	2/19/2016	Permanent	9/15/2016
<b>4 - Subchapter 1</b>	EQB	Rules of Practice and Procedure amended to be consistent with statutory changes eliminating two DEQ advisory councils and increasing the membership of two other councils.	6/16/2015	Permanent	9/15/2016
<b>4 - Subchapter 17 &amp; Appendix E</b>	EQB	Amended to simplify the on-line registration process for those submitting regulatory reports electronically; revocation of Appendix E.	11/10/2015	Permanent	9/15/2016
<b>205 - Subchapters 3,15</b>	HWMAC	Updated incorporation by reference of federal hazardous waste rules, including a revised definition of "solid waste" and the removal of "comparable fuels" and "gasification" rules. Clarified language regarding operational issues at transfer stations that handle hazardous waste or both hazardous and solid wastes, including a requirement to renew operational plans every ten years.	11/10/2015	Permanent	9/15/2016



Chapter	Council	Subject	Adopted	Type	Effective
<b>410- Subchapters 1, 10</b>	RMAC	Updated incorporation by reference for federal regulations by the US Nuclear Regulatory Commission. Updated Subchapter 10 for consistency, including requirements for increased controls and physical protection of large quantities of certain radioactive materials.	9/15/2015	Permanent	9/15/2016
<b>515 - Subchapter 1</b>	SWMAC	Amended to exclude coal combustion residuals (CCR) disposal facilities. CCR disposal facilities will be regulated under the new Chapter 517.	2/19/2016	Permanent	9/15/2016
<b>517 - NEW Subchapters 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, &amp; Appendices A, B, C, D, E, &amp; F</b>	SWMAC	Provides for the disposal of coal combustion residuals generated by electric utilities in landfills regulated by DEQ consistent with federal rules on CCR disposal. Ensures there is only one set of regulatory standards for disposal of CCR in Oklahoma.	2/19/2016	Permanent	9/15/2016
<b>606 - Subchapter 1</b>	WQMAC	Updated incorporation by reference of federal rules, including the cooling water intake rule (protects aquatic life from entrapment in industrial intake structures) and the sufficiently sensitive method rule (allows for detection of pollutants at levels that will be a more accurate indication of compliance with water quality standards).	2/19/2016	Permanent	9/15/2016
<b>626 - Subchapters 1, 3, 7, 9, 13, 19, &amp; Appendix E</b>	WQMAC	Amendments to improve the operation and maintenance of all public water systems in the state and to improve the safety of drinking water provided to the citizens of Oklahoma.	2/19/2016	Permanent	9/15/2016
<b>631 - Subchapters 1, 3</b>	WQMAC	Updated incorporation by reference of federal rules. Amended rules clarify the requirements for laboratory accreditation, emergency notification and validation of data in order to be consistent with federal rules.	2/19/2016	Permanent	9/15/2016
<b>652 - Subchapters 1, 3, 11</b>	WQMAC	Updated incorporation by reference of federal underground injection rules. Removes annual facility fee of \$250 for certain injection wells; Subchapter 11 is new and allows underground injection of treatment residuals created during the drinking water treatment process.	6/16/2015	Permanent	9/15/2016
<b>690 - Subchapters 1, 3, 5, &amp; Appendix B</b>	WQMAC	Updated incorporation by reference of federal rules including the sufficiently sensitive method rule for tests to be performed on wastewater effluent. Amendments to Appendix B include updates to minimum quantification levels (MQLs) for measuring the presence and level of various pollutants in wastewater discharges.	2/19/2016	Permanent	9/15/2016



# Air Quality Advisory Council

The Air Quality Advisory Council (AQAC) is authorized by the Oklahoma Clean Air Act to review air quality issues and hold public hearings as part of the state's rulemaking process. Once approved by the nine-member panel, proposed rules are recommended to the Environmental Quality Board (EQB). Upon EQB adoption, the rules proceed to the state Legislature and Governor for final approval and adoption.

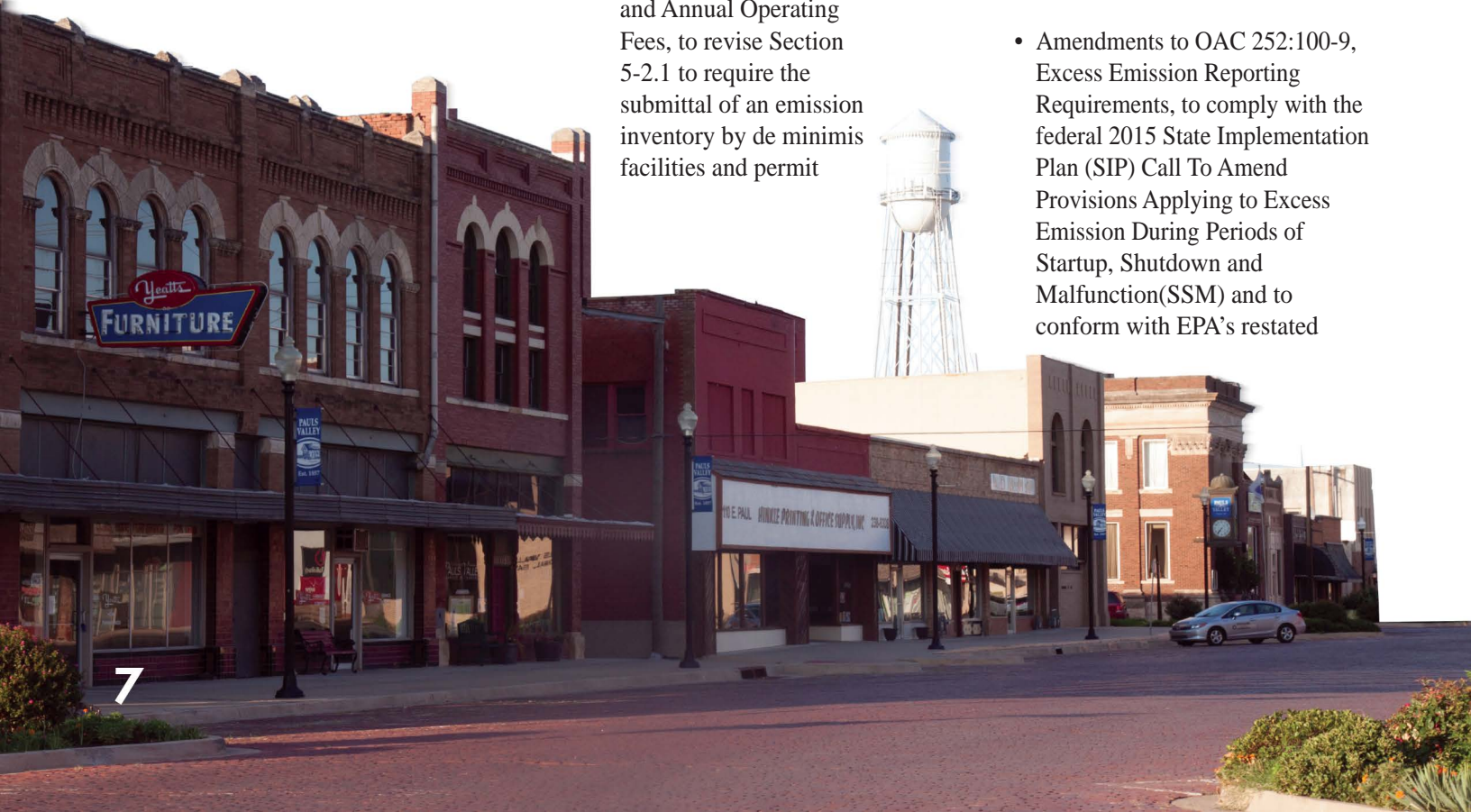
AQAC members are appointed by the Governor for seven-year terms and represent a range of related professions as set forth in the Oklahoma statutes. This year the council voted to elect Gerald Butcher, representing the electric utilities industry, as chair, and Laura Lodes, representing the engineering profession, as vice chair for the 2016 calendar year.

Two meetings were held during fiscal year (FY) 2016. At the October 2015 meeting, the AQAC recommended for adoption the annual update of Appendix Q, Incorporation By Reference, to incorporate the latest modifications to federal regulations, and updated language in Subchapter 2, Incorporation By Reference, to reflect the latest date of incorporation of EPA regulations in Appendix Q, including Table 1 to Appendix A of Subpart A of 40 CFR Part 51. The appendix is updated annually to incorporate federal regulations relating primarily to New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) and National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) that will be enforced by the state. Also at the October meeting, the council considered:

exempt facilities when required by the federal point source reporting thresholds contained in Table 1 to Appendix A of Subpart A, which was incorporated by reference as part of the changes to Appendix Q;

- Amendments to OAC 252:100-7, Permits for Minor Facilities, to simplify the permitting process for facilities whose only obligation to obtain a permit is due to the presence of an emergency engine that is subject to a federal standard. The proposed rule was carried over from the June 10, 2015 AQAC meeting. Also included in this rulemaking was an update to 252:100-7-2, Requirements for permits for minor facilities, to clarify which air quality control rules apply to de minimis and permit exempt facilities; and
- Amendments to OAC 252:100-9, Excess Emission Reporting Requirements, to comply with the federal 2015 State Implementation Plan (SIP) Call To Amend Provisions Applying to Excess Emission During Periods of Startup, Shutdown and Malfunction (SSM) and to conform with EPA's restated

- Changes to OAC 252:100-5, Registration, Emission Inventory and Annual Operating Fees, to revise Section 5-2.1 to require the submittal of an emission inventory by de minimis facilities and permit





and updated SSM policy applicable to State Implementation Plans (SIPs).

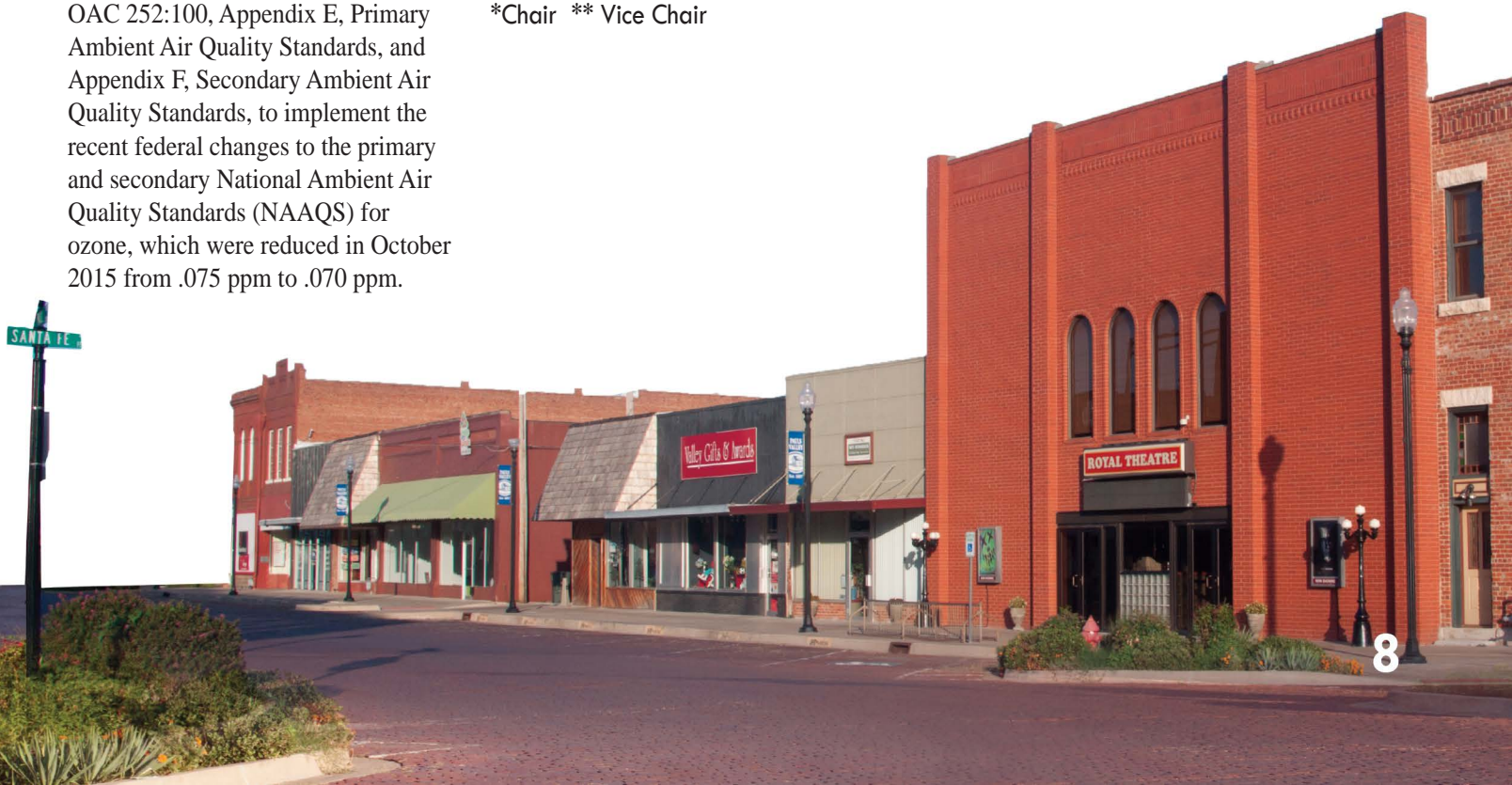
All of the rules considered at the October meeting were recommended to the EQB for final approval.

The second FY16 meeting was held in January 2016. After adoption by the council of Subchapter 9 at the October 2015 meeting, it was later determined that staff responses may have been misinterpreted and could have affected the vote of one or more council members. Therefore, DEQ asked the EQB to return the rule proposal to the council for further consideration. The amendments to OAC 252:100-9, Excess Emission Reporting Requirements, were again recommended to the EQB for final approval.

The council also voted to recommend to the EQB updates to OAC 252:100, Appendix E, Primary Ambient Air Quality Standards, and Appendix F, Secondary Ambient Air Quality Standards, to implement the recent federal changes to the primary and secondary National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) for ozone, which were reduced in October 2015 from .075 ppm to .070 ppm.

Member	Professional Realm	Appointing Official	Term Expires
<b>Gerald Butcher*</b>	Electric Utilities	Governor	6/15/2020
<b>Montelle Clark</b>	General Public	Governor	6/15/2019
<b>Gary Collins</b>	Agriculture	Governor	6/15/2017
<b>David Gamble</b>	Petroleum	Governor	6/15/2019
<b>Jim Haught</b>	Transportation	Governor	6/15/2021
<b>Laura Lodes**</b>	Engineering	Governor	6/15/2020
<b>Robert Lynch</b>	Higher Education	Governor	6/15/2018
<b>Sharon Myers</b>	General Industry	Governor	6/15/2016
<b>VACANT</b>	Local Government	Governor	6/15/2022

\*Chair \*\* Vice Chair





# Hazardous Waste Management Advisory Council

The Hazardous Waste Management Advisory Council met on October 8, 2015, for a rulemaking meeting. The meeting involved the council voting on the annual Incorporation By Reference (IBR) update; changes to the transfer station rules in subchapter 15;

and changes made at the federal level regarding the definition of solid waste. The IBR updated the date to 2015 to ensure equivalency with the federal program. The transfer station rules were clarified in several areas to help ensure compliance.

The changes to the definition of solid waste are an effort to decrease the burden on facilities by giving them more options for managing their wastes. In addition to the approved rulemaking changes, a budget presentation was made.





Member	Professional Realm	Appointing Official	Term Expires
<b>Debra Smith</b>	Political Subdivision	Governor	3/1/2017
<b>Noble Stanfiel</b>	Non-Profit Environmental Org.	Governor	3/1/2018
<b>Bob Kennedy</b>	Industry	Governor	3/1/2017
<b>Wesley Anderson</b>	Industry Generating Hazardous Waste	Pro Tempore	2/13/2018
<b>Michael D. Graves</b>	General Public	Pro Tempore	5/12/2018
<b>Marsha Slaughter</b>	Political Subdivision	Pro Tempore	3/11/2018
<b>Terry Vandell</b>	Geology	Speaker of the House	3/31/2016
<b>Ray Reaves**</b>	Engineering	Speaker of the House	3/31/2018
<b>Lee Grater*</b>	Hazardous Waste Industry	Speaker of the House	3/31/2017

\*Chair \*\* Vice Chair





# Solid Waste Management Advisory Council

The Solid Waste Management Advisory Council (SWMAC) operates under authority of the Oklahoma Solid Waste Management Act and holds public hearings, reviews solid waste issues, and provides expertise about various solid waste issues. All solid waste rules and regulations must first be reviewed and approved by the SWMAC before being recommended to the EQB.

Once approved by the EQB, the rules proceed to the State Legislature and the Governor for final approval. The SWMAC is composed of 10 members who represent specific areas of expertise as described by 27A O.S. 2-2-201(E), in the Oklahoma Quality Code. Two regular meetings of the SWMAC were convened during the fiscal year.

A major rulemaking initiative was undertaken and resulted in the passage of a new rules chapter, Chapter 517, Standards for the Disposal of Coal Combustion Residuals in Landfills and Surface Impoundments. This chapter was created in response to new Coal Combustion Residuals (CCR) disposal requirements promulgated by EPA and only applies to the disposal of CCR generated by electric utilities.





Member	Professional Realm	Appointing Official	Term Expires
<b>Matthew B. Newman</b>	Solid Waste Industry	Governor	6/30/2016
<b>Traci Phillips</b>	Statewide Environmental Organization	Governor	3/1/2019
<b>Ilda Hershey</b>	General Public	Governor	3/1/2017
<b>Rodney Cleveland</b>	County Commissioner	Governor	3/1/2015
<b>Steve Landers</b>	Industry Generating Solid Waste	Pro Tempore	3/17/2017
<b>Jim Linn**</b>	Political Subdivision	Pro Tempore	3/1/2019
<b>Bill Torneten</b>	Geology	Pro Tempore	3/1/2018
<b>Brenda Merchant</b>	Transportation	Speaker of the House	12/4/2017
<b>M. Todd Adcock</b>	Solid Waste Disposal Industry	Speaker of the House	3/7/2017
<b>Jeffery A. Shepard*</b>	Engineering	Speaker of the House	10/31/2016

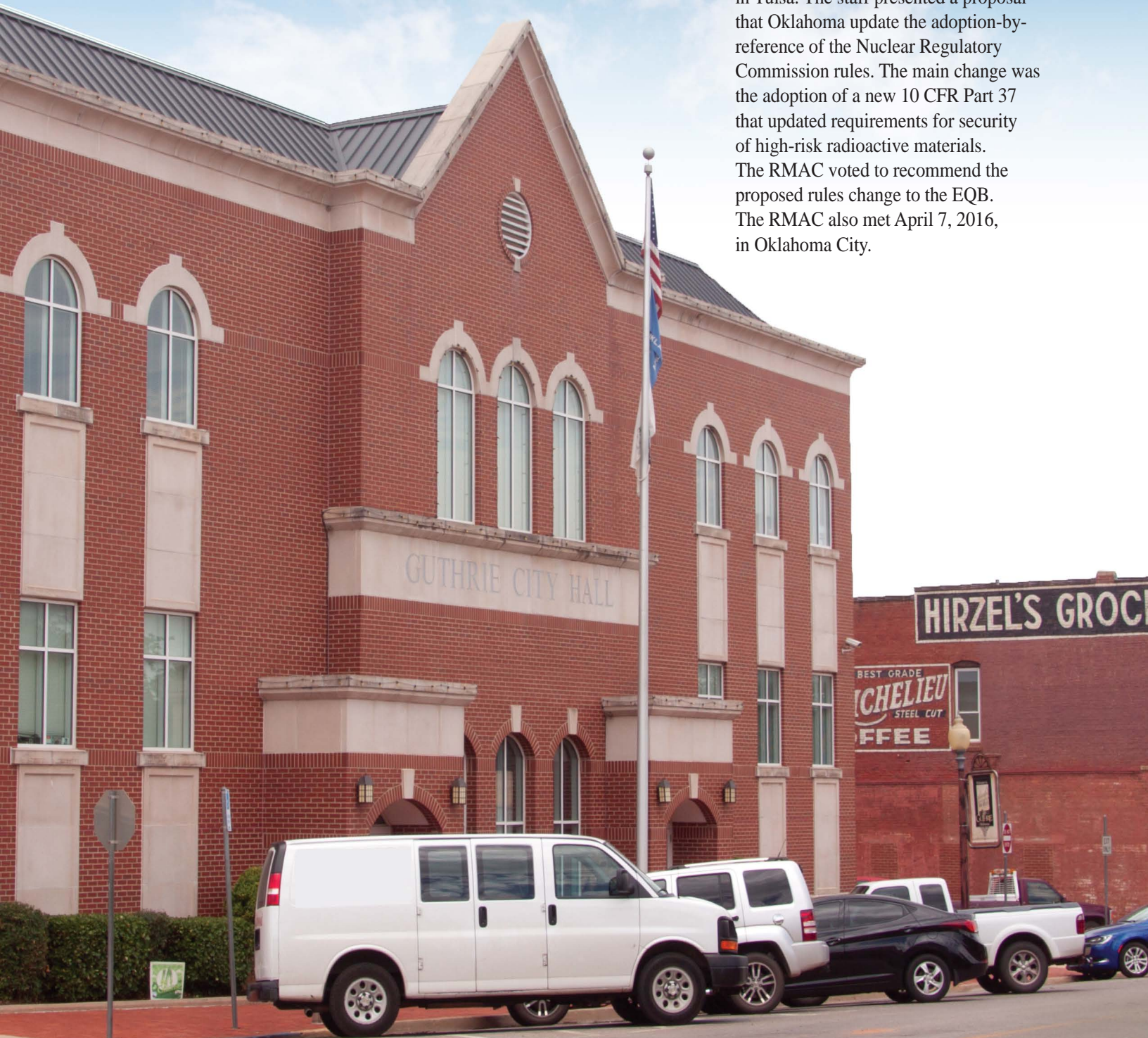
\*Chair \*\* Vice Chair





# Radiation Management Advisory Council

The Radiation Management Advisory Council (RMAC) met on July 30, 2015, in Tulsa. The staff presented a proposal that Oklahoma update the adoption-by-reference of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission rules. The main change was the adoption of a new 10 CFR Part 37 that updated requirements for security of high-risk radioactive materials. The RMAC voted to recommend the proposed rules change to the EQB. The RMAC also met April 7, 2016, in Oklahoma City.





Member	Professional Realm	Appointing Official	Term Expires
<b>Christopher Honigsberg</b>	Industry	Governor	7/1/2018
<b>Karen Jennings</b>	Environmental Organization	Governor	7/1/2018
<b>Steve Woods**</b>	Engineering Profession	Governor	7/1/2017
<b>Nadine Barton</b>	General Public	Pro Tempore	1/3/2017
<b>Wayne Conway</b>	Industrial Radiography	Pro Tempore	3/3/2019
<b>George MacDurmon*</b>	Higher Education	Pro Tempore	1/4/2018
<b>Chad Mashburn</b>	Petroleum Industry	Speaker of the House	6/30/2017
<b>Eric Mitchell</b>	Transportation Industry	Speaker of the House	6/30/2016
<b>Shawn Heldebrandt</b>	Medical Industry	Speaker of the House	6/30/2015

\*Chair \*\* Vice Chair



# Water Quality Management Advisory Council

The Water Quality Management Advisory Council (WQMAC) is made up of 12 members, who are appointed for three-year terms and who represent a wide variety of interested parties. Four members are appointed each by the Governor, the Speaker of the House, and the President Pro Tempore of the Senate. WQMAC typically meets four times a year. However, additional meetings are sometimes scheduled in order to address a rule

change that does not fit the regular meeting schedule.

WQMAC reviews and recommends rules governing water quality to the Environmental Quality Board. Currently, 21 chapters of rules are under the authority of WQMAC. These include regulations for laboratory accreditations, laboratory services, public water supply, minor public water supply, industrial and

municipal wastewater, water and wastewater construction standards, pretreatment, biosolids, water reuse, drinking water state revolving fund, small public and private systems, septage pumpers and transporters, underground injection control, implementation of water quality standards, and waterworks and wastewater works operator certification. During FY 2016, WQMAC passed rule changes to Chapters 606, 626, 631, and 690.





Member	Professional Realm	Appointing Official	Term Expires
<b>Jon Nelson</b>	General Public	Governor	3/1/2017
<b>Robert Carr</b>	Certified aterworks & Wastewater Works Operator for Municipal Waterworks & Wastewater Works Facility	Pro Tempore	10/31/2016
<b>Michael J. Paque</b>	Environmental Organization	Governor	3/1/2018
<b>Jeff E. Short**</b>	Engineering	Governor	3/1/2019
<b>Jim Rodriquez</b>	Industry	Pro Tempore	3/16/2017
<b>Steve Sowers</b>	Oil Field Related	Pro Tempore	3/2/2018
<b>Duane L. Winegardner*</b>	Geology	Pro Tempore	2/19/2018
<b>Debbie Wells</b>	Rural Water District	Speaker of the House	6/30/2016
<b>Terry Wyatt</b>	Agriculture	Speaker of the House	6/30/2016
<b>VACANT</b>	Local Government	Speaker of the House	
<b>Brian Duzan</b>	Private Laboratory	Governor	3/1/2017
<b>Mark Matheson</b>	Certified aterworks and Wastewater Works Operator in Rural Water or Sewer District	Speaker of the House	6/30/2016

\*Chair \*\* Vice Chair



# Employee of the Quarter



**Stan Johnson**

State Environmental  
Laboratory Services  
Employee of the First Quarter



**Matthew Wormus**

Land Protection Division  
Employee of the Second Quarter



**Ryan Biggerstaff**

Air Quality Division  
Employee of the Third Quarter



**Jonathan Schulz**

Environmental Complaints  
& Local Services Division  
Employee of the Fourth Quarter  
& Employee of the Year



# Mission Statement

**...to enhance the quality of life in Oklahoma and protect the health of its citizens by protecting, preserving, and restoring the water, land and air of the state, thus fostering a clean, attractive, healthy, prosperous and sustainable environment.**

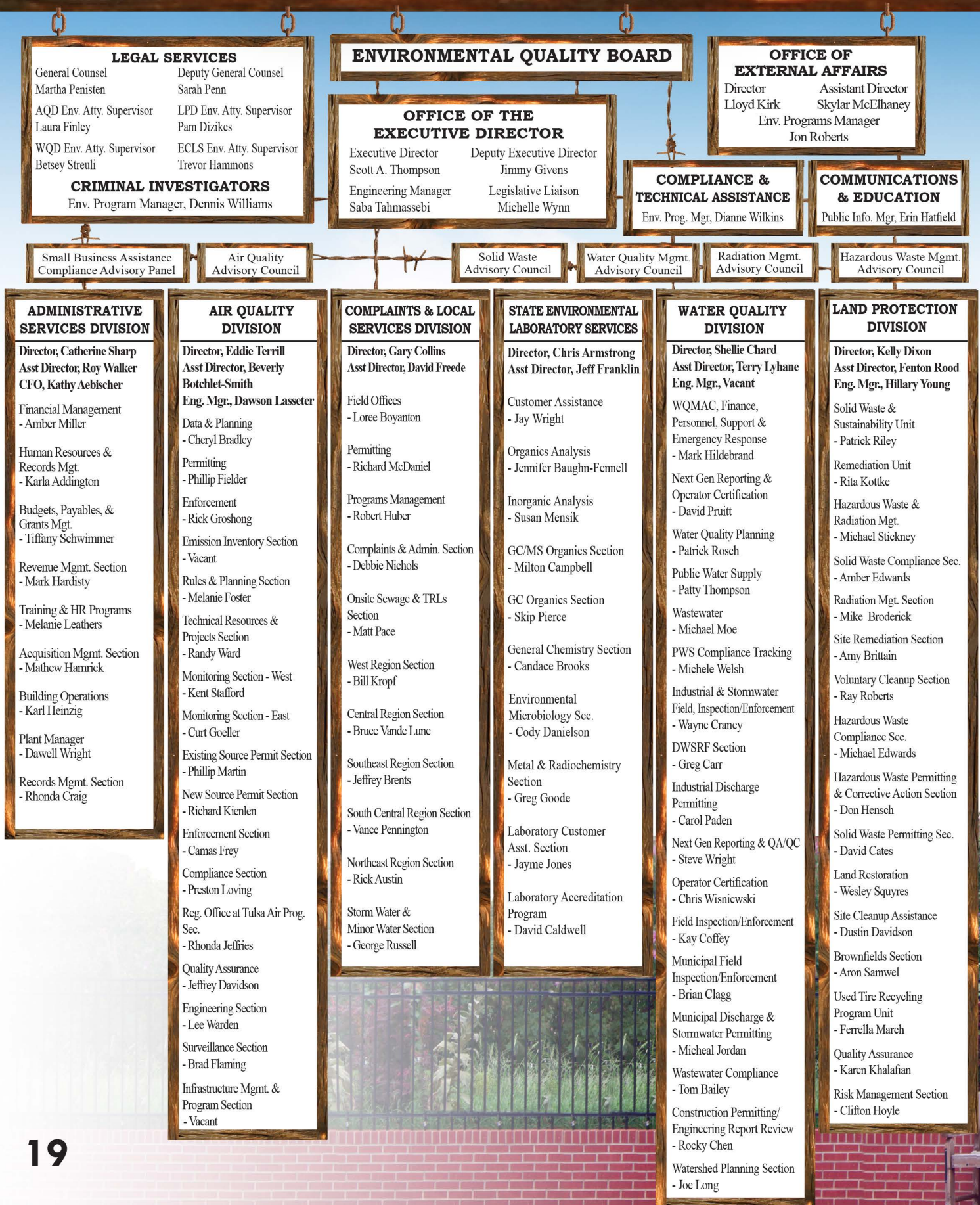
## GOALS

1. Solve problems through effective processes and customer services approaches.
2. Provide standardized, effective, timely and enforceable permitting processes.
3. Provide services to citizens, business and local governments on issues within the Department's mission.
4. Solve problems through a responsive, equitable and timely environmental complaints process and emergency response system.
5. Provide consistent inspection, monitoring and enforcement within the bounds of the Department's statutory jurisdiction.





# Organizational Chart





# Environmental Quality Report

*For consideration by the Environmental Quality Board on November 10, 2015  
For submittal to the Governor and Legislature on or before January 1, 2016*

The Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) is required by statute annually to submit an “Environmental Quality Report” to the Governor, the President Pro Tempore of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives. It is to outline DEQ’s annual budget needs for providing the environmental services within its jurisdictional areas, any new federal mandates, and state statutory or constitutional changes recommended by DEQ. The report must be reviewed and approved by the Environmental Quality Board prior to its submittal to the Governor and Legislature.

## I. ANNUAL BUDGET REQUEST

As a result of action by the Oklahoma Legislature and Governor, DEQ is receiving \$6,776,896 in state

appropriated funding for current State Fiscal Year (SFY) 2016. This represents a reduction of 5% from the SFY 2015 appropriation of \$7,133,575.

DEQ originally proposed to request a SFY 2017 state appropriation of \$7,133,575, restoring the agency to its SFY 2015 appropriated funding level. This proposal was approved by the Environmental Quality Board in its meeting on September 15, 2015. However, in light of additional state budget information since that date, DEQ instead seeks a “flat” appropriation of \$6,776,896, exactly equal to its current (SFY 2016) appropriation. DEQ’s total budget for SFY 2017 – including fee revenues and federal funds – is indeterminate as of the date of submittal of this report. This is because of some variability in

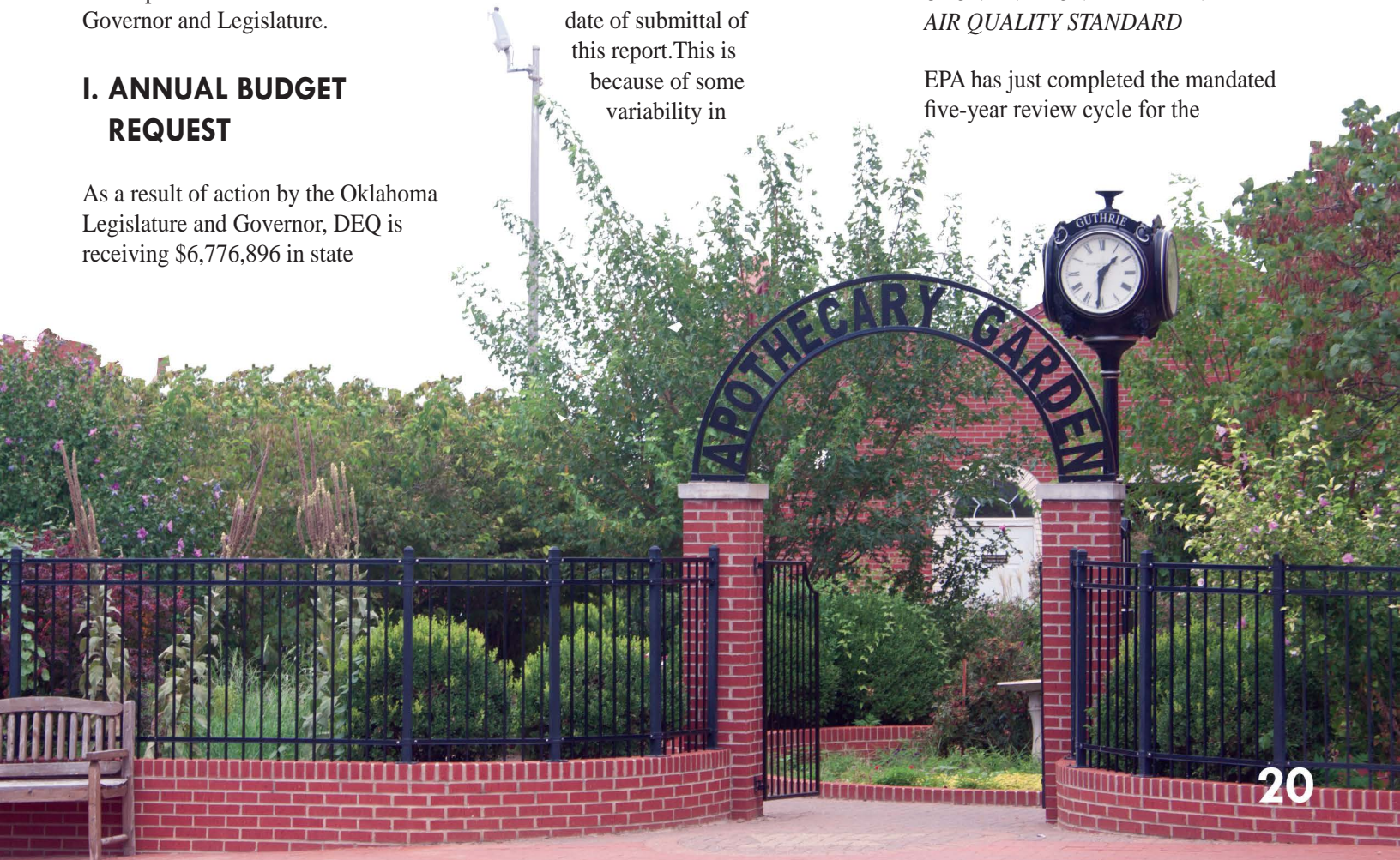
fee income, but also uncertainty over state appropriated funding during an economic downturn and over the level of federal grant funding which will be available to the states. The total DEQ budget for current SFY 2016 is roughly \$85,000,000, comprised of approximately 8% state general revenue funding, 34% federal funding, and 58% fee funding. Appendix A, at the end of the report contains additional details. Should state or federal funding substantially decrease, DEQ would have to reduce activities and/or secure additional fee funding.

## II. FEDERAL MANDATES

### AIR QUALITY DIVISION (AQD)

#### OZONE NATIONAL AMBIENT AIR QUALITY STANDARD

EPA has just completed the mandated five-year review cycle for the





National Ambient Air Quality Standard (NAAQS) for ozone and has revised the primary ozone standard, designed to protect public health, to 70 ppb from the current 75 ppb. In addition, EPA is setting the secondary standard, designed to protect soil, water, crops and other vegetation, at 70 ppb as well.

Final attainment designations are due in the fall of 2017 and will be based on data from the 2014-2016 timeframe. The data from ozone seasons 2014 and 2015 have been very encouraging and, as of now, all monitors in the state are in compliance with the proposed standard. Currently, the monitor closest to a violation of the standard would need a fourth-high value of 75 ppb in 2016 before it would be in nonattainment.

It is EPA's belief that federal measures designed to reduce ozone precursors (volatile organic compounds and nitrogen oxides) will help areas meet the new standard. AQD will continue to work nationally and within the state on the implementation of these measures. We will also be working closely with the Councils of Governments (COGs) across the state, and especially the Indian Nations Council of Governments (INCOG) and the Association of Central

Oklahoma Governments (ACOG), in educational efforts and continued implementation of voluntary "Ozone Advance" plans. Hopefully, these measures and another good weather year in 2016 will keep all monitors in Oklahoma in attainment.

#### *CLEAN AIR ACT SECTION 111(b) AND 111(d) RULES FOR UTILITIES*

Section 111 of the Clean Air Act directs EPA to establish nationwide uniform emission standards for new or modified stationary sources. New source requirements are established under section 111(b) of the Act, while existing sources are addressed under 111(d). EPA was directed by the President as part of his Climate Action Plan to issue carbon standards for new and existing power plants and use the provisions in Section 111 to accomplish this directive.

On August 3, 2015, EPA finalized the Clean Power Plan, which is designed to reduce greenhouse gas emissions from existing sources, and finalized the 111(b) requirements for new sources. The final rules were published in the Federal Register on October 23, 2015. In addition to the final rule, EPA also proposed mass- and rate-based

versions of a federal plan as well as mass- and rate-based model rules. EPA will be taking comment on these for 90 days. Plans for implementation of the 111(d) rule are due to EPA by September 6, 2016. States needing additional time can ask for a two-year extension, until September of 2018, subject to certain conditions.

On April 28, 2015, Governor Fallin issued Executive Order 2015-22, prohibiting DEQ from beginning efforts to develop an implementation plan related to carbon emissions from power generation sources under Section 111(d). The Executive Order does not preclude DEQ from monitoring developments and engaging with stakeholders.

#### *OTHER*

AQD is continuing work mentioned in previous reports, such as sulfur dioxide NAAQS implementation, regional haze, and the cross-state air pollution rule. EPA has also proposed new rules affecting monitoring at refineries and methane emissions from oil and gas operations. DEQ will track developments on these proposals and provide updates in future reports as appropriate.





## LAND PROTECTION DIVISION (LPD)

### LANDFILL EMISSIONS

EPA has released two proposals to reduce emissions from municipal solid waste (MSW) landfills, which contain methane as well as other emission compounds. The first proposal would update EPA's 1996 Emission Guidelines for existing MSW landfills to further reduce emissions. The second proposal adjusts a 2014 proposed New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) rule that would apply to new, modified and reconstructed landfills. Under both of the new proposals, the emissions threshold for triggering landfill gas collection and control system requirements at active landfills would be lowered from 50 metric tons of non-methane organic compounds to 34 metric tons; closed landfills would remain subject to the 50-metric-ton threshold. EPA also proposes an alternative, site-specific method at active landfills for determining when a gas collection and control system must be installed and operated, based on surface emissions monitoring. Once these proposals are

published in the Federal Register, a 60-day comment period will follow.

### HAZARDOUS WASTE

On September 25, 2015, EPA proposed two significant rulemakings that will affect DEQ's hazardous waste program if and when finalized – the "Hazardous Waste Generator Improvements Rule" and "Management Standards for Hazardous Waste Pharmaceuticals." The Generator Rule is designed to "modernize" the hazardous waste generator regulations that have been largely unchanged for 35 years and represents one of the largest-ever updates to these rules. The Pharmaceutical Rule is designed to establish regulatory standards for entities that manage hazardous waste pharmaceuticals – a category of waste that never fit very well into the normal hazardous waste regulatory scheme.

EPA initially offered only a 60-day comment period for each rule. Due to the significant changes being recommended, the fact both rules were issued simultaneously, and the fact EPA had been developing the rule text

over the past several years, LPD submitted a request to have the comment period extended by 120 days to allow for adequate review and comment. EPA has since extended the comment period by 30 days, to a total of 90 days.

### OTHER

EPA's revised Definition of Solid Waste Rule became effective date on July 13, 2015. The new federal Coal Combustion Residuals regulations became effective on October 19, 2015. DEQ is moving forward to draft state rules corresponding to the federal requirements.

## WATER QUALITY DIVISION (WQD)

### SAFE DRINKING WATER ACT RULES

#### *Perchlorate, Hexavalent Chromium, Arsenic, Strontium*

EPA continues to plan to regulate perchlorate and hexavalent chromium and to modify the Arsenic Rule. EPA has also announced plans to begin





immediately working to develop and finalize a rule regulating strontium. This has been placed on a “fast track” and is expected to impact all public water supply systems in Oklahoma that utilize groundwater. These new rules will require additional staff time for compliance assistance, inspections, and enforcement. The cost of implementation and level of DEQ funding will determine whether EPA or DEQ will administer the rules for strontium, perchlorate and hexavalent chromium. DEQ already has primacy for the existing Arsenic Rule, so DEQ will be required to implement the changes to it.

#### ***Revised Total Coliform Rule***

The Revised Total Coliform Rule, effective April 1, 2016, will require a significant increase in monitoring for most surface water public water supply systems, all seasonally operated public water supply systems, and any system with failing bacteriological samples. DEQ staff will be required to analyze additional samples, process the additional data and

conduct two levels of water system assessments once the rule is fully implemented.

#### ***CLEAN WATER ACT RULES***

##### ***Electronic Reporting Rule***

The Electronic Reporting Rule (mandating that all required National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System reports, Notices of Intent and Notices of Termination be filed electronically in the federal data system) has been finalized, with an effective date of December 21, 2015. EPA estimates the up-front costs to states to implement to be four to five million dollars, but asserts that the cost will be recovered in the second or third year of implementation. However, states that began early implementation have noted that there is not only an increase in capital costs to implement the program, but an increase in workload to provide the assistance that is needed by the regulated community in order to submit their data electronically. Additionally, those states have not seen any reduction

– but rather have seen an increase – in resource demands even after two to three years of implementation. Finally, the rule includes a large expansion in the number and type of data elements that facilities and states will be required to report to the federal data system. While the rule is not without its benefits, implementation will be a challenge.

##### ***Waters of the United States (Clean Water) Rule***


In May of 2015 EPA and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers released a final rule to clarify the definition of “waters of the United States.” The rule became effective in August. The rule has generated much debate, controversy, legislation, and litigation. Whether the rule will survive in its current form, and how it will be interpreted and applied if it does, remains to be seen.

##### ***Sufficiently Sensitive Test Methods Rule***

EPA finalized the Sufficiently Sensitive Test Methods Rule during







the summer of 2014. EPA has given the states a maximum of two years to adopt and implement the rule. It requires that lower minimum quantification levels be used for all Clean Water Act permit applications and compliance sample analysis. WQD staff will have an increase in workload to review the additional pollutants against the Water Quality Standards established by the Oklahoma Water Resources Board, since more pollutants will now be detectable. The regulated community is likely to see an increase in the number of parameters to sample and report to DEQ and EPA. The increase in parameters in permits will result in an additional workload for the compliance staff, both in terms of tracking and reporting to EPA the increased volume of data.

## **STATE ENVIRONMENTAL LABORATORY SERVICES DIVISION (SELSD)**

### ***Revised Total Coliform Rule***

The SELSD challenge associated with the Revised Total Coliform Rule lies primarily in the provision of customer assistance. The change in total coliform monitoring and resampling requirements will confuse the smaller systems. Some non-community and seasonal systems may require increased monitoring. The SELSD Lab Customer Assistance and Microbiology Sections must review, implement, train to, and provide assistance for the federal and state modified rules. The Laboratory Information Management System (LIMS) administrators will be challenged with modifying the lab's LIMS and modifying data connectivity with WQD's Safe



Drinking Water Information System for compliance tracking and federal data transmittal. The Laboratory Accreditation Program will be required to assist public and private drinking water laboratories with new rule implementation, required sampling and reporting changes.

### ***Sufficiently Sensitive Test Methods Rule***

As noted above, the Sufficiently Sensitive Test Methods Rule contains new sampling and analytical requirements for Clean Water Act pollutants. The rule requires the use of different methods and reporting limits that are lower than those currently incorporated by state rules. Some methods require such dramatically lower sensitivity that labs will not only have to implement new methods but will also be required to update their existing laboratory instrumentation, equipment, and facilities. SELSD itself will need to develop and implement new methods and add a cleanroom modification to its facility. Sampling becomes more specialized, requiring extraordinary expense and clean/ultraclean sampling techniques. The rule will also challenge SELSD's Laboratory

Accreditation Program due to the need for expanded new-method accreditations, outreach, and technical assistance.

### **III. LEGISLATIVE RECOMMENDATIONS**

The following are DEQ's proposals for "request" bills for the 2016 Oklahoma regular legislative session.

#### **CONTRACTING WITH OKLAHOMA RURAL WATER ASSOCIATION**

DEQ believes that the Oklahoma Rural Water Association (ORWA) is uniquely positioned to provide compliance and technical assistance to small public water and wastewater systems throughout the state. In past years the DEQ's appropriations and budget limit bill annually specifically authorized the agency to directly contract with ORWA for these types of services. The legislature in recent years has moved away from agency-specific

appropriations measures, relying instead on a general appropriations bill, leaving unclear the authority of DEQ to contract with ORWA in this way. DEQ proposes to request legislation to authorize contracting with ORWA for these purposes, to the extent funds are available.

#### **ELECTRONIC NOTIFICATION OF PERMIT ACTIONS**

DEQ proposes to change the Oklahoma Uniform Environmental Permitting Act to allow the public notice of (a) the filing of applications for Tier II and Tier III permits, (b) the issuance of Tier II and Tier III draft permits, and (c) the issuance of Tier III proposed permits to be by electronic publication, as an alternative to legal notice in a newspaper. This corresponds to changes EPA is expected to make in its rules to allow electronic notice of permit actions, at least in the air program.





## SITING CRITERIA FOR LANDFILLS RECEIVING COAL COMBUSTION RESIDUALS

Changes in federal rules regarding the management of coal combustion residuals (CCR) recently became effective. These regulations contain restrictions on the location of CCR landfills and surface impoundments. DEQ proposes to amend the Oklahoma Solid Waste Management Act (OSWMA) to remove provisions that contravene the federal siting rules for CCR landfills. Specifically, the OSWMA currently excludes industry-owned non-commercial landfills from seismic-impact siting criteria that apply to other types of landfills. The proposed legislation would make this exclusion inapplicable to new or expanding CCR landfills. This would allow the adoption of state rules that are equivalent to the new federal regulations.

APPENDIX A	Budget
Salaries and other Compensation Benefit	\$46,187,040
Professional Services	17,929,227
Travel Expenses	1,504,450
Utilities & other Misc. Administrative Expenses	1,968,550
Leased Properties, Copiers, Motor Pool	949,269
Maintenance & Repair Expenses	2,422,024
Production, Safety & Security Expenses	44,025
General Operating Expenses	365,690
Lab Testing Supplies	586,502
Lab & Monitoring Equipment & Furniture	2,342,343
Resource Material & Training	24,075
Building Construction, Renovation & Air Monitoring Sites	384,500
Local Governments & Non-Profit Projects & programs	10,887,468
<b>Total Expenses</b>	<b>\$85,595,163</b>

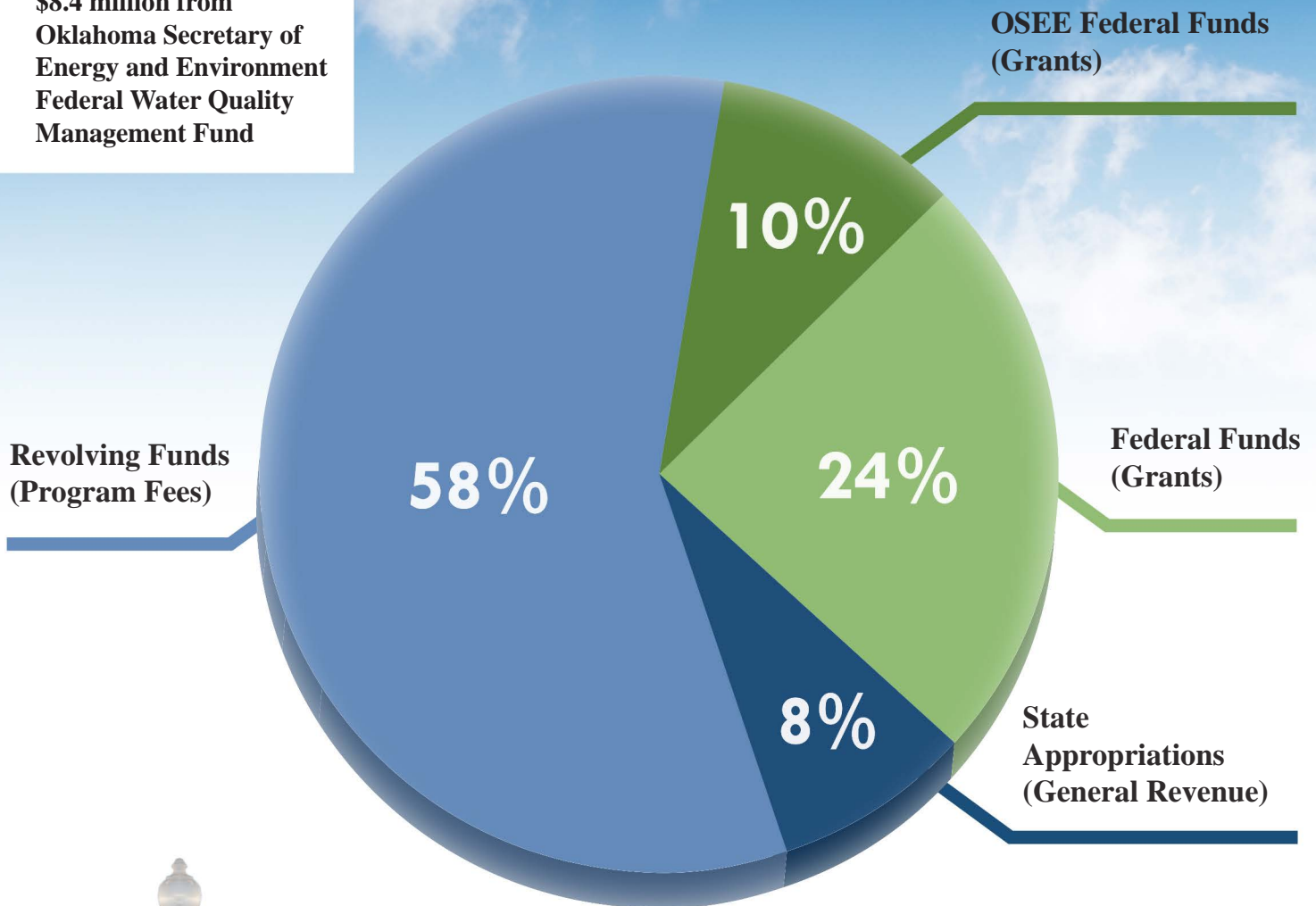
FUNDING SOURCES	
19601 General Appropriations	-
20000 Revolving Fund	\$48,000,000
21000 Environmental Education Fund	12,000
22000 Hazardous Waste Penalty Fund	275,000
22500 Certificate Fund	1,100,000
40000 Federal Funds	21,000,000
41000 Water Management Federal Fund	8,431,267
57602 Special Cash Appropriations	6,776,896
<b>Total Funding Sources</b>	<b>\$85,595,163</b>





# Fiscal Year 2016 Total Agency Budget

Federal funds include  
\$8.4 million from  
Oklahoma Secretary of  
Energy and Environment  
Federal Water Quality  
Management Fund





# Solid Waste Fees Budgeted & Expended-FY16

FY 2016 Income (receipts for 7/1/2015 - 6/30/2016)

\$6, 214, 290 FY 2016

*This report is required by 27 A O.S. § 2-10-802(E)*

	FY2016 Budget for Solid Waste Program	FY2016 Expenditures for Solid Waste Program as of 8/26/16	FY2015 Expenditures/ Encumbrances as of 8/26/16
<b>Salaries and other Compensation Expenses</b>	2,686,612	2,988,156	0
<b>Travel Expenses</b>	117,275	72,788	874
<b>Administrative Expenses</b>	330,466	312,348	10,478
<b>Lab Equipment, Furniture, &amp; Building Construction, and Air Monitoring Sites</b>	90,830	427,200	0
<b>Indirect Costs (FY2016 approved rate is 29.45%)</b>	1,541,207	880,012	0
<b>Professional Services/Local Governments &amp; Non-Profit Projects and Programs</b>			
SWRINO/Solid Waste Research Institute	110,000	105,799	0
Association of County Commissioners	35,000	35,000	0
Keep Oklahoma Beautiful	90,000	135,569	0
Oklahoma City Beautiful	30,000	50,000	0
Okmulgee Co. Conservation District	150,000	149,000	0
Community Based Environmental Protection	300,000	266,172	16,807
Projects to Implement County Plans (thru Assoc of County Commissioners)	665,000	700,000	0
Land Reclamation	400,000	31,953	0
Recycling Equipment	200,000	92,135	0
Sustainable Tulsa	-	60,385	0
Scenic Rivers Commission	-	48,722	0
Product Stewardship Institute Ltd.	-	22,350	7,450
Total for contracts	1,980,000	1,697,085	24,257
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>\$6,746,390</b>	<b>\$6,377,589</b>	<b>\$35,609</b>



# Hazardous Waste Fund Report

The Department of Environmental Quality Hazardous Waste Fund is authorized by the Hazardous Waste Fund Act, 27A O.S. § 2-7- 301 et seq. There was \$75,000 in income to the Hazardous Waste Fund in FY 2016, derived from administrative penalties associated with violations of the Oklahoma Hazardous Waste Management Act, 27A O.S. § 2-7-101 et seq. According to Section 2-7-304 of the Hazardous

Waste Fund Act, monies in the Hazardous Waste Fund may be used for protection of public health and safety, basic emergency response training and protective equipment, environmental response and remediation, and assistance to local governments with development of emergency response plans. In FY2016 DEQ used these funds to reimburse local emergency planning committees in 14 counties

for emergency response equipment to be utilized by emergency personnel and first responders. In addition these funds were used for mercury collection and disposal services for 36 households in Oklahoma.





# Recycled Tire Fee Report

*A reporting requirement pursuant to 27A O.S. § 2-11-401.6(B)(5)*

## BACKGROUND

The Oklahoma Used Tire Recycling Act (Act) has been successful in recycling old tires since its inception in 1989. Before the Act, Oklahoma had millions of tires in illegal dumps across the state. Traditional means of tire disposal were no longer effective or legal resulting in few outlets for old tires. As a result of the Clean Air Act and Solid Waste Disposal Act, open burning was no longer allowed. Additionally, landfills refused to accept tires because they would float to the surface. The Act provided a solution to this growing problem by providing a legal way to dispose of tires. The intent of the Act is to clean up existing dumps, prevent new dumps and provide incentives for recycling tires so that they may be used as feedstock for various products and energy production.

The Act requires DEQ to file a report with the Legislature and the Governor detailing the administration of the Act and its effectiveness in implementing the cleanup of existing tire dumps and in

preventing the development of new dumps. The report is to be filed every three years [27A O.S. §2-11-401.6(B)(5)]. This report contains information on legislation, administration, and activities as a result of the Act. Activities for FY14, FY15, and FY16 demonstrate the Used Tire Recycling Program (Program) continues to benefit Oklahomans by facilitating proper recycling of tires.

## USED TIRE RECYCLING FEES

### *Fee Structure*

Tire dealers and tag agencies (aka motor license agents) are required to collect tire recycling fees on tires sold and for tires associated with newly registered vehicles in the state. The current tire fees are \$2.50 for all passenger and SUV tires with a rim diameter of less than or equal to 19 ½ inches and \$3.50 for truck and other large tires with a rim diameter of greater than 19 ½ inches. The current fee on motorcycle tires is \$1.00.

Effective July 1, 2013, all sizes of agricultural tires were included in the Program. The fee for agricultural tires is

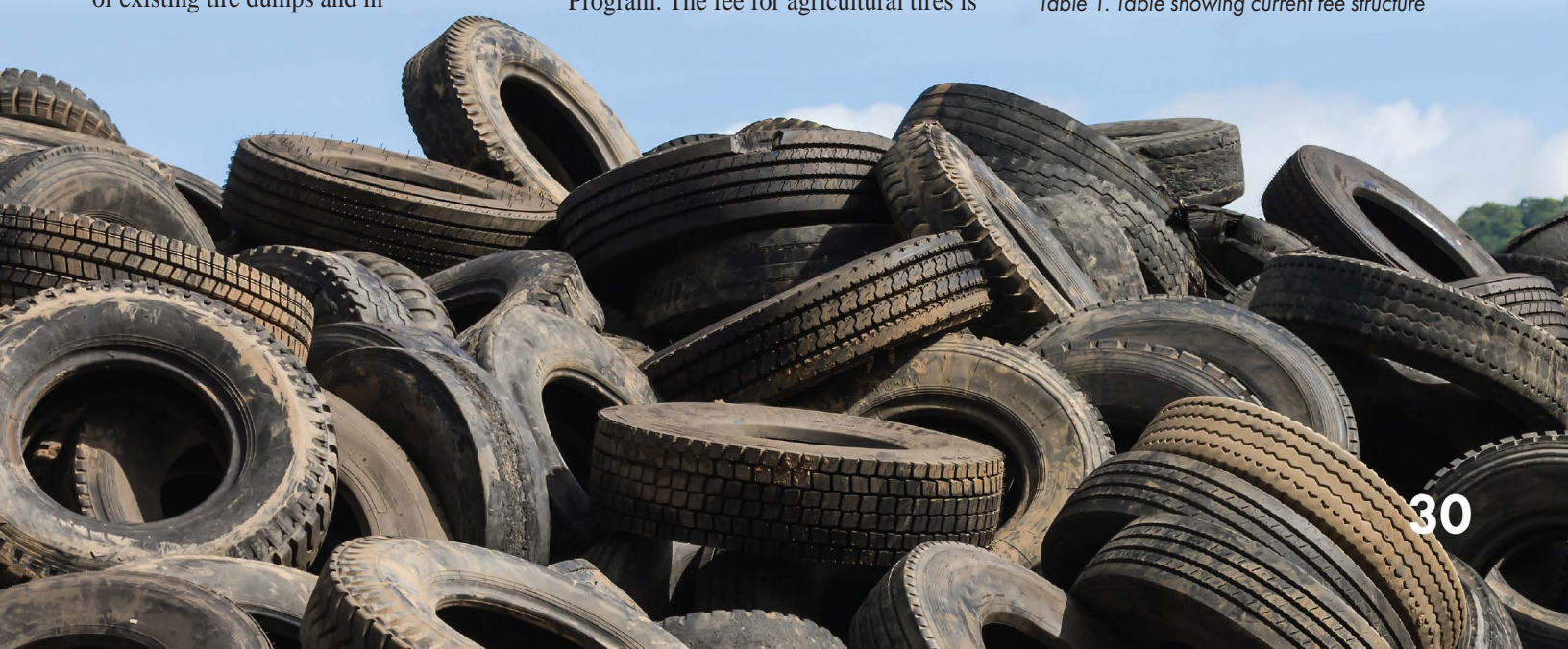
\$0.05 per pound of weight with a minimum fee of \$2.50. Equipment tires not used for agricultural purposes are excluded from the program.

## USED TIRE RECYCLING INDEMNITY FUND REVENUE

Table 2, on the following page, reflects used tire fee revenues for FY 2014-2016 from tag agents and tire dealers. Based on data compiled by the Oklahoma Tax Commission (OTC), fees

Tire Fee	Tire Size
\$1.00	Motorcycle Tires
\$2.50	Small & Large Passenger Tires
\$3.50	Truck Tires
\$0.05 per lb/ Min \$2.50	Agricultural Tires (all sizes)

Table 1. Table showing current fee structure





YEAR	TAG AGENTS	TIRE DEALERS	TOTAL
FY 2014	\$4,614,979.50	\$8,448,232.41	\$13,063,211.91
FY 2015	\$4,988,644.00	\$8,641,226.67	\$13,629,870.67
FY 2016	\$4,468,977.00	\$8,777,300.02	\$13,246,277.02

Table 2. Fee Revenues from Tag Agents & Tire Dealers.

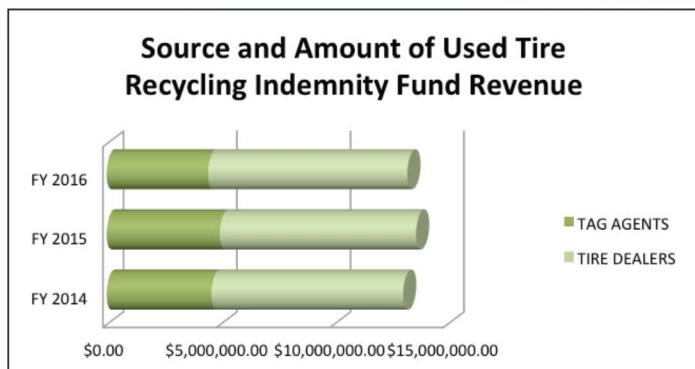


Figure 1. Graph showing steady used tire fee revenues from FY 14-FY16.

collected during FY14, FY15 and FY16 have stabilized, showing a relatively steady trend for Fund revenues over this period.

### Reimbursement to Recyclers

Used tire recycling fees are deposited into a fund administered by the OTC called the Used Tire Recycling Indemnity Fund (Fund). The allocation of funds consists of four tiers. Table 3, on the right, reflects the tiers and respective percentages for each allocation. Monies accruing in the Fund are first allocated to DEQ for implementing requirements related to the control of mobile and area sources of air emissions. The amount allocated for this purpose is 28% of the fund produced by the \$2.50 fee. After this allocation is made, 2.25% goes to OTC and 5.75% goes to DEQ for administering the requirements of the Act. The remaining Fund balance is used

to reimburse permitted facilities that recycle old tires (Recyclers).

Recyclers are first paid \$53.00 per ton for collection and transportation of used tires and \$54.00 per ton for processing them. Recyclers are then reimbursed for producing crumb rubber or using tires as fuel (TDF) at \$29.00 per ton. Effective November 2014, the \$20/ton paid for capital investment was moved to the fourth tier allowing capital investment to be paid at 100%

of the amount requested for the reporting period. If there are insufficient monies in the Fund, applicants are prorated.

After allocations for Tier I, II, III, and IV are made, any remaining monies in the Fund can be used as additional compensation for tire dump cleanup and market development. Table 3 reflects the monthly allocation of the Fund.

During FY14, FY15, and FY16, Recyclers were reimbursed a total of \$23,830,604.89 from the Fund for managing Oklahoma's used tire stream (Figure 2). The increase from FY14 to FY16 is due to the increased production of crumb rubber as seen in the discussion of Current Markets on Page 34 (Figure 10). When Recyclers produce crumb rubber or tire derived fuel (TDF), they earn an additional \$29/ton (Table 3).

### Tire Dealer Inspections

One way DEQ is able to ensure fees are collected from tire dealers and tag agencies is through periodic inspections. These inspections allow Program staff to identify whether fees are collected and remitted to the OTC and ensure paperwork is maintained. During this three year period (FY14-FY16) Used Tire Recycling Program staff conducted 142 tire dealer inspections. Of those 142 inspections, 24 tire dealers were found to be out of compliance. Program staff performed 22 follow-up inspections on the out of compliance dealers in order to

% OF FUND (RATE)	ALLOCATION
<b>28% (of the \$2.50 fee)</b>	DEQ-Mobile & Area Sources of Air Emissions
<b>2.25%</b>	OTC-Administration
<b>5.75%</b>	DEQ-Administration
<b>TIER I \$53/ton</b>	Collection & Transportation
<b>TIER II \$54/ton</b>	Processing
<b>TIER III \$29/ton</b>	Crumb Rubber or Tire Derived Fuel
<b>TIER IV \$20/ton</b>	Capital Investment
<b>Remaining Balance</b>	Tire Dump Remediation

Table 3. Shows monthly allocation of the Fund.

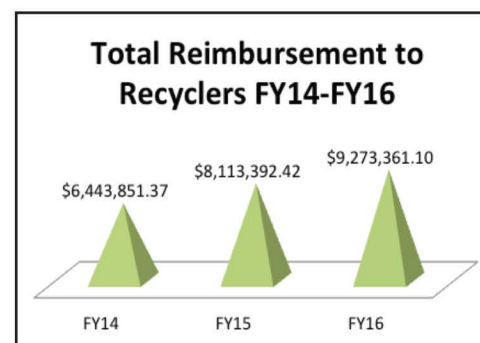


Figure 2. Shows reimbursement of Funds to Recyclers.



bring them in to compliance which leads to increased revenue by ensuring all fees are being remitted.

### ***Motor License Agent Inspections***

To minimize duplication of effort, DEQ coordinates with the Motor Vehicle Division of OTC to ensure Motor License Agents (MLAs) are collecting the fees. In basic and complete audits, OTC checks to ensure that the MLAs are collecting and generating the waste tire fee receipt. If collected improperly, a ledger adjustment is processed and fees are transferred to the appropriate account. The number of agents varies during the year as some close and others open.

OTC Motor Vehicle Division provides an annual audit report to DEQ on the number of active Motor License Agents collecting Tire Recycling Fees and whether or not there were instances of uncollected fees. The following is a summary of those reports.

In FY 2014 there were 291 Motor License Agents and 20 were found through audits to not be collecting correct tire recycling fees. An additional amount of \$983.50 was recovered for the fund.

In FY 2015 there were 296 Motor License Agents and 2 were found through audits to not be collecting correct tire recycling fees. An additional amount of \$62.50 was recovered for the fund.

In FY 2016 there were 291 Motor License Agents and 14 were found through audits to not be collecting correct tire recycling fees. An additional amount of \$347.50 was recovered for the Fund.

### **SOURCES OF OKLAHOMA USED TIRES**

There are three primary sources of used tires in Oklahoma. These sources



Figure 3. Percentage Compliance of Tire Dealers Inspected.

include: 1) tire dealers and licensed automotive dismantlers and parts recyclers (aka salvage operations); 2) illegal tire dumps; and 3) community-wide tire collection events. These sources generated an estimated 10.7 million tires over the three-year period. This is a slight increase from the 10.2 million generated during the previous reporting period (FY11-FY13). This increase is to be expected as the population of Oklahoma increases. Tire dealers and licensed automotive dismantlers and parts recyclers generated an estimated 10.1

million used tires, while illegal dumps and community-wide tire collection events generated an estimated 592,733 used tires. These numbers can be seen in Figure 4 below.

### ***Tire Dealers and Automotive Dismantlers and Parts Recyclers***

Recyclers are required to collect tires from tire dealers in all 77 counties. These businesses may include any business that sells tires, such as tire dealerships, auto dealerships, auto repair shops, and licensed salvage operations. Most of the used tires in Oklahoma are generated by tire dealers as shown in Figure 4. The dealer keeps any used tires that are not for resale to be collected by a permitted Recycler.

Instead of collecting and remitting a fee, licensed salvage operations can show proof of purchase of a salvage vehicle registered in Oklahoma. These businesses may have up to five used tires per vehicle purchased on or after January 1, 1996. This legislation has been successful in eliminating tire piles at salvage operations.

### ***Illegal Tire Dumps***

DEQ is authorized to prioritize tire dumps and other eligible tire sites and place them on the Priority Cleanup List (PCL). The PCL is a list of qualified tire dumps, community-wide tire collection events, and businesses that maintain adequate

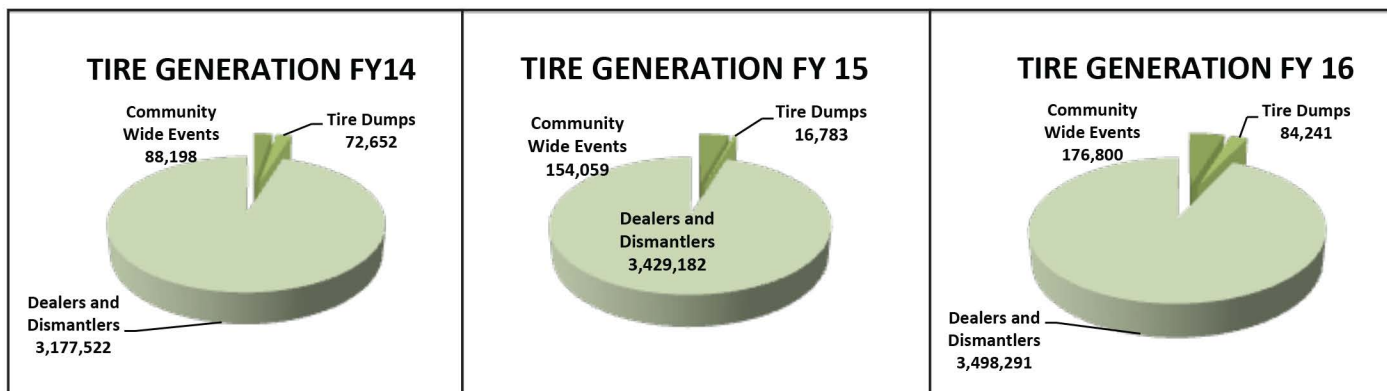


Figure 4. Sources of Oklahoma Used Tires in FY 14, 15, and 16.



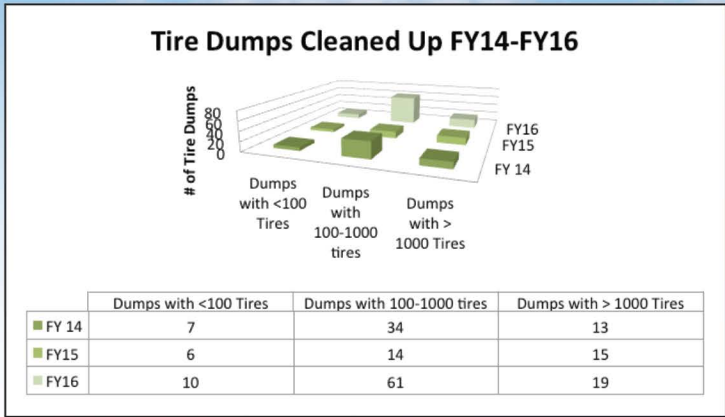


Figure 5. Number of tire dumps cleaned up in FY14-16 by size of the dump. See Figure 6 for total number of tires cleaned up from dumps in FY14-16.

records showing they have paid fees on tires for their fleet vehicles.

There are two ways a tire dump can qualify for the PCL. The most common reason a site ends up on the PCL is when the landowner is a victim of illegal dumping. Another way a tire dump may be placed on the PCL is when the administrative enforcement process has been exhausted.

In such cases, DEQ may provide for the cleanup of the dump pursuant to 27A O.S. § 2-11-401.7. During the FY14-FY16 reporting period, 179 tire dumps were successfully cleaned up totaling 173,676 used tires.

Figure 6, on the right, shows the number of tires cleaned up each fiscal year from FY14-FY16. In FY16, the tire program made a big push to clean up some of the large legacy tire dumps and quickly clean up any small, easy dumps. This explains the big jump in number of tires cleaned up in FY16 compared to FY14-15. In FY15, where the number of tires cleaned up is low, the Tire Program was focused on large tire dumps that required additional time and resources. In addition, effective September 2015, a rule change eliminated the requirement that 50% of a Recyclers' PCL tires must come from tire dumps (OAC 252:515-21-31).

There are currently 65 dumps on the Priority Cleanup List. In some cases, tire dumps cannot be cleaned up easily by Recyclers. Such tire dumps are often found in steep ravines or deep in the woods requiring heavy equipment to clear trees and other debris in order to remove the tires. In these cases, DEQ contracts with the Recyclers and pays them from available funds in the Used Tire Recycling Indemnity Fund (see Table 3) for the extra work and heavy equipment needed. There are currently 14 of these dumps on the PCL that will only be cleaned up when monies are available in the Used Tire Recycling Indemnity Fund. The remaining 51 dumps will be picked up pending scheduling with a Recycler, which could take several months or longer as the landowner may be in the process of staging tires for pickup.

This was in part because there are a decreasing number of tires in illegal dumps in Oklahoma and more community-wide events, so Recyclers were having a difficult time collecting enough tires from dumps to satisfy the requirement.

### Community-Wide Events

In addition to illegal tire dumps, the Act provides for the collection of tires from landfills and community-wide tire collection events approved by DEQ. These events provide an outlet for residents of a particular community to recycle their tires free of charge, which prevents tires from being dumped illegally. An estimated 419,057 tires were recovered from such collection events during FY14-FY16. The trend shown in Figure 7 indicates more communities are taking advantage of community-wide events each year, and fewer tires are being illegally dumped. The map in Figure 8, on the following page, shows that events are held statewide. These results are consistent with the DEQ objectives for this period to increase the number of community-wide tire collection events while eliminating illegal dumps.

### USED TIRE RECYCLING PROGRAM SUCCESSES

The Used Tire Recycling Program has had a very successful three year period as discussed above regarding tire dump cleanups and increased participation in community-wide cleanup events. Below are some specific successes

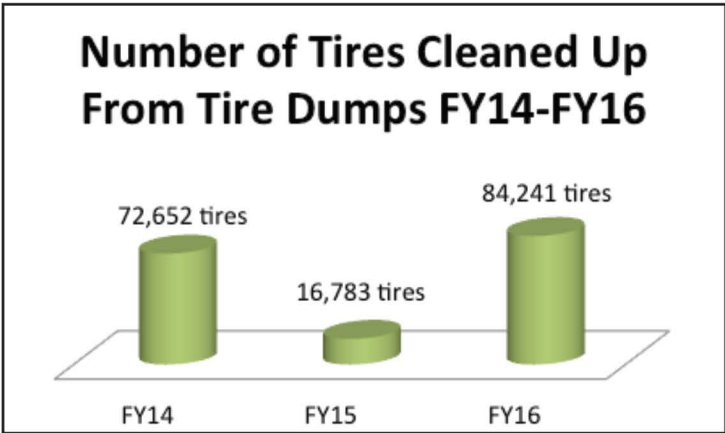


Figure 6. This figure shows the number of tires cleaned out of tire dumps from FY14-FY16.



### Number of Tires Collected from Community-Wide Collection Events FY14-FY16

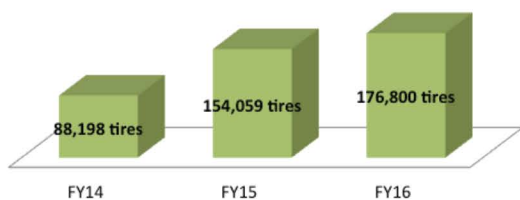


Figure 7. This figure shows an upward trend of the amount of tires collected from Community-Wide Collection Events from FY14-FY16.

of the program and an overview of the tire dump cleanup projects.

### Safe Tire Clean Up

In 1988 a Used Tire Recycling Permit was issued to Safe Tire, a company in Choctaw, OK. Safe Tire was permitted to shred and store tire shreds. The facility began receiving tires and shredding them, but did not move the material to an end market, creating large piles of unutilized tire shreds. The facility was eventually abandoned, leaving behind an estimated 70,000 tons of tire shreds. Through the years, multiple attempts by private businesses were made to utilize the shreds, but none were able to clean up the site completely, leaving an estimated 45,000 tons of tire shreds on site. The property is owned by the City of Choctaw, who had no funds to address the piles of tire shreds. The site sat unusable until 2015 when DEQ began proceedings to claim the financial assurance for site cleanup. The financial assurance was eventually claimed and DEQ began the cleanup process. The project was publicly bid and cleanup began in December 2015. The cleanup included complete removal of the tire shreds, bringing the surface back to normal elevation using back fill and establishing 70% coverage of grass for the entire site. The majority

of work was completed in May of 2016. In total there were 47,601.13 tons of tire shreds removed and 33,079.03 tons of backfill brought in to bring the site back to normal elevation. This site is now available for use and will contribute to the local economy.

### Oklahoma Clean Community

In an effort to deter illegal dumping, DEQ continues to focus on community-wide tire collection events. In 2013, DEQ and Keep Oklahoma Beautiful (KOB) partnered to create the Oklahoma Clean Community Award. The Oklahoma Clean Community program provides recognition to local governments that have community-wide tire collection events and implement other preventive measures to stop illegal tire dumping in their communities. Additionally, the program encourages communities to engage in other environmental service projects. In FY 14, 15, and 16 DEQ and Keep Oklahoma Beautiful recognized 19 communities and six of those communities were

receiving their second recognition. See the map on the following page (Figure 9) showing the location of the participating communities.

### USED TIRE MARKETS IN OKLAHOMA

#### Current Markets

Used tire markets in Oklahoma include burning whole tires in cement kilns for fuel, using shredded tires at landfills as daily cover, leachate collection systems and other civil engineering projects, and the production of crumb rubber for use in rubber products, mulch, playground material, and in asphalt. As shown in Figure 10, the crumb rubber market has grown over the last three fiscal years, which is a positive move for markets as they transition away from shreds in landfills and other lower-end uses, to higher-end uses such as products made from crumb rubber. This trend is attributed to specific Recyclers expanding their production of crumb rubber, which reduces the need for them to produce shreds as a final product.

#### New Markets

New viable markets have become increasingly important as the demand for burning tires in cement kilns and the use of shreds in landfills has decreased

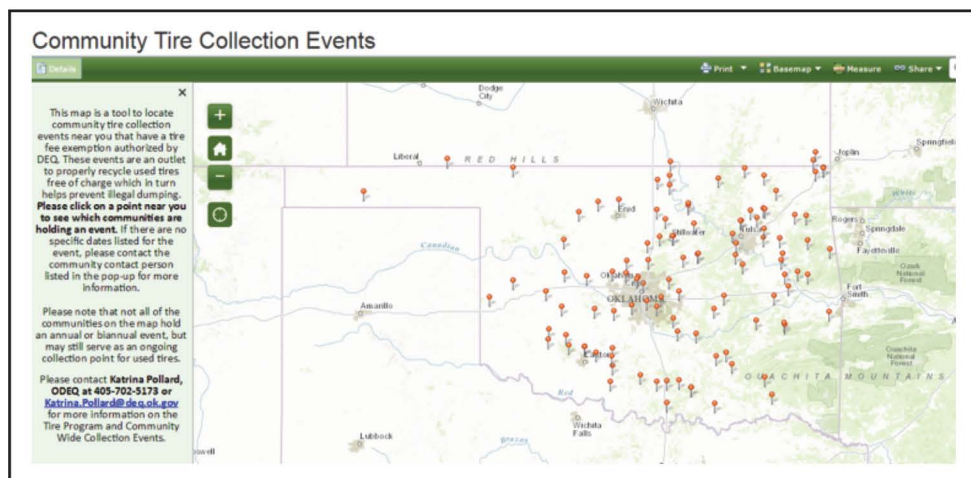


Figure 8. A map showing locations of Community-Wide Events across the state.



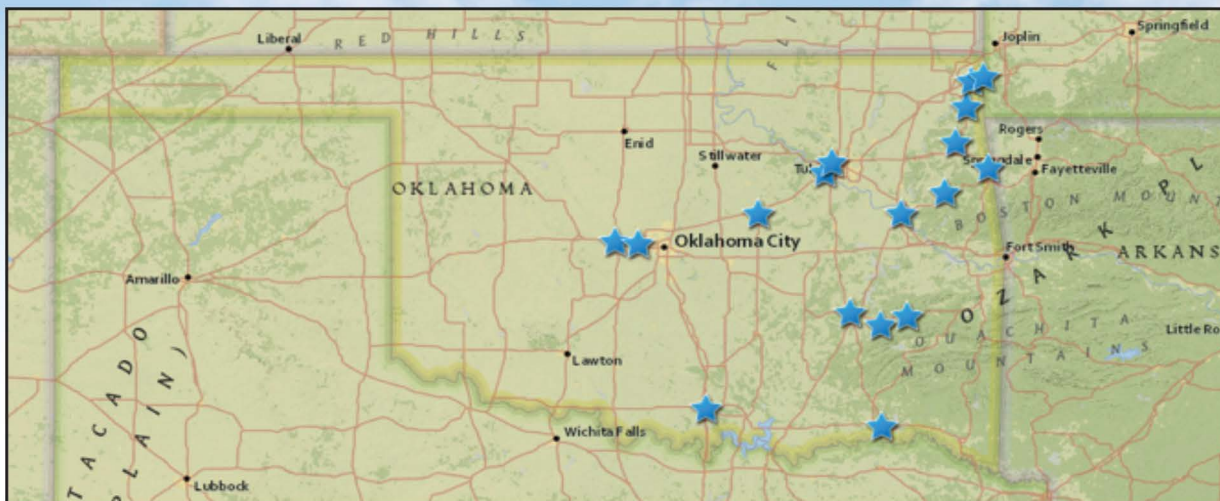


Figure 9. A map showing locations of communities recognized with the Oklahoma Clean Community.

in Oklahoma. While the production of crumb rubber has increased over the past three years, more markets are needed in Oklahoma that can effectively remove tires from the waste stream and continue to expand the crumb rubber and tire-derived fuel markets. One such market that has been successful in many states is rubber modified asphalt (RMA). RMA is capable of utilizing 2,000 tires per lane mile and delivers reduced maintenance costs and superior road performance. The ground rubber material needed for RMA is abundantly available in Oklahoma.

In 2015, DEQ began working with the Oklahoma Department of Transportation (ODOT) and the University of Oklahoma to design a test project

utilizing crumb rubber in asphalt on four lane miles in Wagoner County. ODOT helped with the project design and the University of Oklahoma planned to do both lab and field testing on the project to determine the viability of using RMA in Oklahoma roads. The road project was due to be installed in May 2016. Due to legislative action in May 2016, \$1,000,000 was removed from the Used Tire Recycling Indemnity Fund and the project had to be cancelled.

## CONCLUSION

Oklahoma's Program is successful in recycling tires. Recyclers utilized an estimated 10.7 million used tires during FY14-FY16 which is an increase from the last reporting cycle by approximately

500,000 tires. Recyclers collectively cleaned up approximately 600,000 tires from illegal tire dumps, community-wide tire collection events, and landfills. This is similar to what was collected in the last reporting period, but shows that there are fewer tires remaining in tire dumps across the state due to the success of the Program. The state continues to make significant progress in cleaning up tire dumps and deterring illegal dumping by encouraging participation in community-wide tire collection events and rewarding communities for their efforts by recognizing them as Oklahoma Clean Communities. If this trend continues as expected, proper disposal of Oklahoma's used tires is assured in the future.

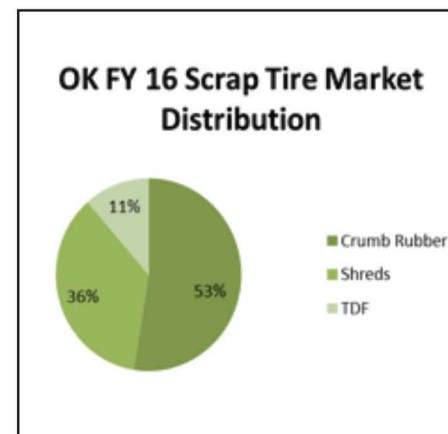
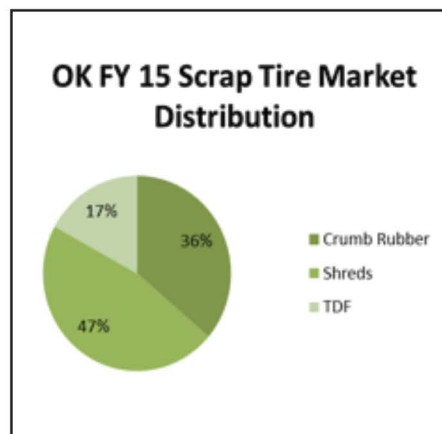
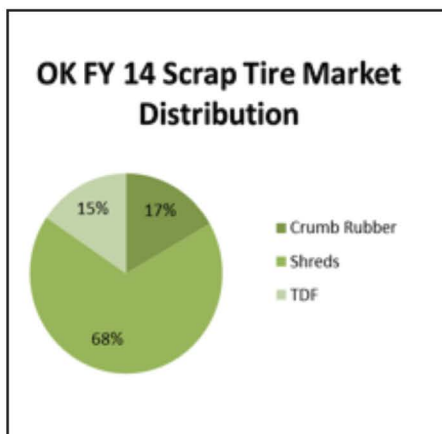


Figure 10. Breakdown of Oklahoma Used Tire Markets FY14-FY16.





**Agency Statistics on the following page**



# Agency Statistics

## Office of External Affairs

Graphics and Publications	Qtr 1	Qtr 2	Qtr 3	Qtr 4	Total
Designs/Illustrations/Graphics Produced	179	364	171	197	911
Publications/Brochures/Fact Sheets Produced	43	46	53	202	344
Web Requests					
Agency	23	18	12	15	68
Public	7	3	4	2	16
.GOV Delivery					
Subscribers	644	0	0	233	877
Information Dissemination and Environmental Education					
Conferences/Displays/ Environmental Education Packets	8	11	16	12	47
Information Distributed	307	513	1,211	313	2,344
Oklahoma Green Schools					
Registered Schools	23	7	6	1	37
Students Impacted	4,855	2,403	544	20	7,822



# Agency Statistics

## Air Quality Division

Ambient Monitoring	Qtr 1	Qtr 2	Qtr 3	Qtr 4	Total
Continuous Monitoring Systems	48	47	52	55	55
Non-continuous Stations	20	18	19	18	20
Toxics Stations	11	11	11	12	12
Number of Air Samples Collected (continuously/hourly)					
Ozone (in thousands)	30.1	29.9	31.5	32.3	123.8
Sulfur Oxides (in thousands)	15.1	15.3	15.0	14.7	60.1
Total Oxides of Nitrogen	10.2	10.3	10.3	9.5	40.3
Nitrogen Dioxide-NO <sub>2</sub> (in thousands)	10.2	10.3	10.3	9.5	40.3
Nitrogen Oxides-NO (in thousands)	10.2	10.3	10.3	9.5	40.3
Carbon Monoxide (in thousands)	6.4	6.6	6.0	6.5	25.5
Special Purpose (in thousands)	15.9	15.1	12.8	14.3	58.1
PM-10 (in thousands)	5.6	5.4	6.2	6.2	23.4
PM-2.5 (in thousands)	17.4	17.8	17.7	19.4	72.3
Number of Air Samples Collected (non-continuous/daily)					
PM-10	229	170	108	106	613
PM-2.5	297	245	200	206	948
PM-Coarse	115	74	48	41	278
Toxics	382	352	393	392	1,519
Lead	26	25	38	39	128
Ambient Monitoring Compliance					
Number of days when ozone was within the 8-hour NAAQS	91	92	91	87	361
Number of total monitors demonstrating compliance (out of 47 total)	47	47	47	47	47
Excess Emissions Monitoring					
Excess Emissions Report	408	439	397	337	1,581
Emissions Inventory					
Billings					
Companies with Major Facilities	53	4	0	1	58
Companies with Major and Minor Facilities	121	1	0	0	122
Companies with Minor Facilities	341	15	3	0	359



# Agency Statistics

Inventories Received	Qtr 1	Qtr 2	Qtr 3	Qtr 4	Total
Companies	30	5	652	166	853
Facilities	2,645	147	4,991	1,767	9,550
<b>Enforcement Administration - Air Enforcement</b>					
Notices of Violation	3	2	1	3	9
Formal Actions	9	3	4	7	23
Level III Violation Letters	5	6	7	7	25
Alternate Enforcement Letters	28	27	32	19	106
Self Disclosures Received	47	42	25	58	172
Asbestos Actions	0	0	0	2	2
Fines Paid (in thousands of dollars)	42.963	3.5	35.809	52.416	134.688
SEP Dollars (in thousands)	0	0	34.875	11	45.875
Total Number of SEPs	0	0	1	1	2
Reductions in Tons of Emissions from Enforcement Actions	96.69	1	438.7	359.7	896.09
Complaints Resolved within 90 Days	8	4	10	9	31
Complaints Unresolved, but still within 90 day deadline	9	4	0	10	23
Total Complaints	17	8	10	19	54
Total Facilities in significant Non-compliance	18	17	17	17	69
New Facilities in significant Non-compliance	3	2	1	1	7
<b>Inspections - Air Inspections</b>					
Monitoring Inspections (from ECLS)	29	34	11	23	97
On-Site Compliance Evaluations	105	84	111	156	456
Off-Site Compliance Evaluations	917	691	902	530	3,040
Asbestos Inspections	115	66	109	235	525
Stack Tests Observed	5	9	8	9	31
Stack Tests Reviewed	420	365	270	324	1,379
<b>Lead Based Paint</b>					
<b>Lead Based Paint Certification</b>					
Inspector	1	0	0	6	7
Risk Assessor	2	2	1	77	82
Abatement Worker	5	6	0	43	54
Supervisor	1	1	0	51	53
Project Designer	0	0	0	2	2
Firm	2	3	0	61	66



# Agency Statistics

<b>Lead Based Paint (continued)</b>	<b>Qtr 1</b>	<b>Qtr 2</b>	<b>Qtr 3</b>	<b>Qtr 4</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Lead Based Paint Compliance Inspections</b>	10	1	3	6	20
<b>Lead Based Paint Enforcement Actions</b>	0	0	1	0	1
<b>LBP Enforcement Actions resulting in LBP contractor returning to substantial compliance with program requirements</b>	0	0	1	0	1
<b>Lead Based Paint Outreach</b>					
<b>Events</b>	0	1	0	1	2
<b>Participants</b>	0	80	0	10	90
<b>Permit Administration – Air Quality Permitting</b>					
<b>Construction Applications/Permits Issued</b>					
<b>Minor Received</b>	141	117	108	98	464
<b>Minor Issued</b>	141	115	107	95	458
<b>Major Received</b>	4	2	3	3	12
<b>Major Issued</b>	4	5	4	9	22
<b>PSD Received</b>	3	0	0	1	4
<b>PSD Issued</b>	0	4	2	0	6
<b>Operating Applications/Permits Issued</b>					
<b>Minor Received</b>	568	375	330	420	1,693
<b>Minor Issued</b>	514	351	302	436	1,603
<b>Major Received</b>	38	32	26	40	136
<b>Major Issued</b>	23	41	21	45	130
<b>PSD Received</b>	0	0	0	0	0
<b>PSD Issued</b>	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Title V Initials and Modifications Received</b>	6	8	2	4	20
<b>Title V Initials and Modifications Issued</b>	4	6	6	10	26
<b>Title V Renewals and Modifications Received</b>	32	24	24	36	116
<b>Title V Renewals and Modifications Issued</b>	19	35	15	35	104
<b>Acid Rain Received</b>	0	2	1	0	3
<b>Acid Rain Issued</b>	0	0	0	1	1
<b>Relocation Received</b>	5	6	1	3	15
<b>Relocation Issued</b>	5	6	1	3	15
<b>Applications Withdrawn</b>	10	8	7	18	43



# Agency Statistics

Title V Initial and Renewal Modifications	Qtr 1	Qtr 2	Qtr 3	Qtr 4	Total
Issued - Total	23	19	21	19	82
Title V Initial and Renewal Modifications Issued - Significant	3	0	1	2	6
Applicability Determination Received	8	5	7	5	25
Applicability Determination Issued	7	11	1	8	27
Permits Denied	0	0	0	0	0
Total Applications Received	767	539	476	570	2,352
Total Permits Issued	694	533	438	597	2,262
Minor Permit Status > 90 Day Timeline	76	69	154	25	324
Tests Observed	1	2	4	3	10
Performance Inspections	16	16	11	18	61
Permit Protest Hearings	0	0	0	0	0
Number of PSD Modeling Analysis Conducted	7	8	2	3	20
Number of Title V Air Permits Passing Federal Review	25	25	33	45	128
<b>Public Information and Education</b>					
<b>Clean Air Alerts</b>					
Oklahoma City	0	0	0	3	3
Tulsa	0	0	0	1	1
Lawton	0	0	0	0	0
Rural Oklahoma	0	0	0	0	0
AQ Health Advisories	3	2	1	9	15
<b>Environmental Education</b>					
<b>Events</b>					
Conference Presentations	0	1	0	1	2
Conference Displays	0	1	0	0	1
Community Wide Events	0	1	0	0	1
Education Presentations					
K-12	2	0	0	0	2
University	0	1	1	0	2
Community/Adult	2	0	2	1	5
Contacts	218	4,425	301	150	5,094



# Agency Statistics

Quality Assurance	Qtr 1	Qtr 2	Qtr 3	Qtr 4	Total
<b>Audits</b>					
<b>Continuous</b>	47	48	39	50	184
<b>Non-Continuous</b>	9	18	9	19	55
<b>Interlab</b>	5	6	4	2	17
<b>Data Validation</b>	337	336	344	350	1,367
<b>Standards Certifie</b>	133	117	151	174	575
<b>Filter Checks</b>	129	85	132	120	466
<b>Precision Tests</b>	347	342	303	362	1,354



# Agency Statistics

## Environmental Complaints and Local Services

Complaint Statistics	Qtr 1	Qtr 2	Qtr 3	Qtr 4	Total
Total Spills/Complaints Received	1,127	741	1,052	970	3,890
Spills/Complaints Referred to Other Agencies	97	54	68	61	280
Total DEQ Spills/Complaints Received	1,030	687	984	909	3,610
Spills Received	110	94	74	83	361
Complaints Received	920	593	910	826	3,249
Publicly-Owned Wastewater Facility and Lines	35	44	60	59	198
Private Wastewater Service Lines	40	26	94	110	270
Public Water Supply	177	49	92	52	370
Fish Kills	13	3	4	9	29
Unpermitted Discharge	27	9	15	33	84
Industrial Stormwater	2	2	0	0	4
Industrial Wastewater Treatment	0	0	2	4	6
Fugitive Dust	56	37	54	29	176
Air Facilities Emissions	15	8	8	4	35
Odors	62	22	34	32	150
NESHAP Violations	2	5	4	5	16
Lead Based Paint	0	0	0	1	1
Solid Waste Transfer Station	0	0	1	0	1
Solid Waste Landfill Operation	4	2	2	4	12
Tires	2	5	7	9	23
Hazardous Waste Facility Operation	0	0	0	0	0
Hazardous Waste Improper Disposal	0	0	0	2	2
Radiation	4	2	2	4	12
Underground Injection Control	0	0	0	0	0
Total Retention Lagoon - lagoon, collection and land application	16	9	17	11	53
On-site Sewage	144	98	153	115	510
Improperly installed on-site sewage system (certified installation)	2	0	2	1	5
Improperly installed on-site sewage system (non-certified installation)	11	24	30	15	80
Aerobic system maintenance (system installed 2 years or less)	1	1	3	0	5



# Agency Statistics

Complaints Received (continued)	Qtr 1	Qtr 2	Qtr 3	Qtr 4	Total
Malfunctioning aerobic system	50	32	33	53	168
Private Water Supply	0	2	1	3	6
Open Burning	60	73	52	67	252
Unpermitted Disposal of Solid Waste	155	105	199	159	618
Septage Pumpers & Haulers	2	1	1	1	5
Construction Stormwater-permit or discharge	38	34	38	39	149
Minor Water Supplies	0	0	1	4	5
Emergency Response	0	0	1	0	1
<b>Inspections</b>					
<b>Air Quality – Air Inspections</b>					
Monitoring Inspections	17	36	10	24	87
<b>Waste Management – Solid Waste Inspections</b>					
Monitoring Inspections	65	69	69	68	271
<b>Water Quality</b>					
<b>Public Water Supply</b>					
Monitoring Inspections	676	633	530	930	2,769
Minor Water Systems	83	77	80	244	484
<b>Municipal Wastewater</b>					
Monitoring Inspections	164	160	234	244	802
<b>Total Retention Lagoons</b>					
Monitoring Inspections	167	123	113	131	534
<b>Industrial Wastewater</b>					
Monitoring Inspections	97	85	81	245	508
<b>Stormwater</b>					
NOT Inspections	394	152	193	268	1,007
Active Permit Inspections	177	138	45	43	403
No Exposure Inspections	6	6	14	7	33
<b>Septage Pumpers</b>					
Inspections	2	21	185	1	209
<b>Total Water Quality Inspections</b>					6,749



# Agency Statistics

Enforcement Administration	Qtr 1	Qtr 2	Qtr 3	Qtr 4	Total
<b>Enforcement Actions - Unpermitted Activities</b>					
<b>Notices of Violation</b>					
Open Burning	6	3	1	1	11
Open Dumping	2	2	0	3	7
Fugitive Dust	2	0	1	1	4
Surfacing Sewage	1	0	1	1	3
Minor Water System	1	0	0	1	2
Certified Installer	3	1	2	3	9
Non-Certified Installer	0	2	3	1	6
Septage Pumpers/Haulers	0	2	2	0	4
Total Retention Lagoons	1	1	5	3	10
Highway Spill Remediation	1	0	0	0	1
Certified Soil Profile	0	1	0	0	1
Stormwater – Construction	9	5	7	2	23
<b>Formal Actions</b>					
Open Burning	1	0	2	0	3
Open Dumping	13	4	7	12	36
Fugitive Dust	1	0	1	0	2
Surfacing Sewage	27	9	16	23	75
Certified Installer	3	0	0	3	6
Non-Certified Installer	8	2	2	7	19
Septage Pumpers/Haulers	0	1	0	0	1
Total Retention Lagoons	4	2	6	6	18
Highway Spill Remediation	0	0	0	0	0
Minor Water System	1	0	0	0	1
Certified Soil Profile	1	0	3	0	4
Stormwater – Construction	4	1	2	1	8
<b>Fines Paid</b>					
Open Burning	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Open Dumping	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Fugitive Dust	\$0	\$0	\$2,000	\$0	\$2,000
Surfacing Sewage	\$500	\$0	\$0	\$2,950	\$3,450
Certified Installer	\$1,200	\$2,700	\$0	\$400	\$4,300



# Agency Statistics

<b>Fines Paid (continued)</b>	<b>Qtr 1</b>	<b>Qtr 2</b>	<b>Qtr 3</b>	<b>Qtr 4</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Non-Certified Installer</b>	\$0	\$800	\$0	\$400	\$1,200
<b>Septage Pumpers/Haulers</b>	\$0	\$2,500	\$0	\$0	\$2,500
<b>Total Retention Lagoons</b>	\$0	\$700	\$2,650	\$4,590	\$7,940
<b>Certified Soil Profile</b>	\$0	\$0	\$1,000	\$0	\$1,000
<b>Stormwater - Construction</b>	\$0	\$1,000	\$0	\$0	\$1,000
<b>Total</b>	\$1,700	\$7,700	\$5,650	\$8,340	\$23,390
<b>Permit Administration</b>					
<b>ECLS Requested Services</b>					
<b>Private Sewage</b>					
<b>Soil Tests</b>	201	122	156	166	645
<b>Existing System Inspections</b>	22	7	7	21	57
<b>Authorizations Issued</b>	1,952	1,590	1,787	1,727	7,056
<b>Alternative System Permits Issued</b>	20	12	13	16	61
<b>Septage Pumpers and Haulers</b>					
<b>Septage Pumper Licenses Issued</b>	19	16	150	28	213
<b>Water Quality</b>					
<b>Storm Water-Construction</b>					
<b>Authorizations Issued</b>	285	267	276	212	1,040
<b>Authorizations Terminated</b>	264	160	129	229	782
<b>Storm Water-Industrial</b>					
<b>Authorizations Issued</b>	35	20	27	21	103
<b>Authorizations Terminated</b>	42	17	13	20	92
<b>Technical Assistance</b>					
<b>Air Quality</b>	1	4	1	3	9
<b>Wellhead Protection</b>	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Hazardous Waste</b>	0	0	1	1	2
<b>Industrial Waste Water</b>	1	0	1	2	4
<b>Solid Waste</b>	3	3	2	4	12
<b>Onsite Sewage</b>	80	70	71	82	303
<b>Private Water</b>	10	8	5	8	31



# Agency Statistics

Technical Assistance (continued)	Qtr 1	Qtr 2	Qtr 3	Qtr 4	Total
Promote Soil Profil	6	6	7	17	36
Public Water Supply	25	25	32	20	102
Stormwater	7	6	3	3	19
Tires	0	0	0	0	0
Total Retention Lagoon	14	8	20	20	62
Water Pollution Control	6	4	9	2	21
Septage Hauler and Transporter	1	2	1	0	4
<b>Total Technical Assistance</b>	<b>154</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>153</b>	<b>162</b>	<b>605</b>
<b>Individual Water Well Evaluation</b>					
<b>Requested Services – Private Water</b>					
Water Well Inspections	1	0	1	3	5
<b>Operator Certific tion</b>					
<b>Onsite System Installer Certific tion</b>					
Renewal Training Attendees	25	150	62	1	238
<b>New Certific tion Examinations</b>					
Sub-surface Examinations	0	7	1	7	15
Lagoon Examinations	0	0	0	0	0
Aerobic Spray Examinations	11	3	7	0	21
Aerobic Drip Examinations	1	1	0	0	2
Low Pressure Dosing Examinations	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Soil Profiler Ce tific tion</b>					
Renewal Training Attendees	1	103	8	1	113
New Certific tions	1	0	1	0	2



# Agency Statistics

## Land Protection Division

Council Meetings	Qtr 1	Qtr 2	Qtr 3	Qtr 4	Total
HWMAC Meetings/Rulemaking Hearings	0	1	0	0	1
RMAC Meetings/Rulemaking Hearings	1	0	0	0	1
SWMAC Meetings/Rulemaking Hearings	1	0	1	0	2
Total					4
Permit Administration					
Public Meetings for Permitting	2	1	1	0	4
Hazardous Waste					
Permit applications/plans received	49	62	65	39	215
Permit applications/plans approved	44	57	48	52	201
Permit Protest Hearings	0	0	0	0	0
Permits approved within timelines	42	61	60	37	200
Percent of sites on the GPRA 2020 list at which site-wide corrective action construction is complete					0
Radiation					
License applications/amendments received	113	112	153	87	465
License applications/amendments issued	117	88	192	149	546
Licenses issued within timelines	117	88	192	149	546
Solid Waste					
Permit applications/plans received	121	120	202	144	587
Permit applications/plans approved	104	105	155	108	472
Permit Protest Hearings	0	0	0	0	0
Permits approved within timelines	104	105	155	108	472
UIC					
Permit applications/plans received	12	17	8	8	45
Permit applications/plans approved	13	15	11	5	44
Permit Protest Hearings	0	0	0	0	0
Permits approved within timelines	13	15	11	5	44
Percent of Permits/Licenses Approved Within Timelines					100%
Citizen and Local Government Outreach					
Citizen Outreach - Mercury					
Households from which mercury was collected for recycling	9	7	11	9	36
Schools provided assistance with chemical disposal	1	11	11	5	28



# Agency Statistics

Citizen Outreach - Radon	Qtr 1	Qtr 2	Qtr 3	Qtr 4	Total
Radon test kits requested by homeowners and schools					7
Citizen Outreach - Radiation Surveys					
Radiation surveys performed	14	19	20	16	69
Citizen Outreach - Industrial Radiography					
Industrial radiography exams held	1	2	2	2	7
Individuals taking industrial radiography exams	30	63	38	51	182
Local Government Outreach					
Local governments assisted with trash dump cleanup and improved recycling programs					0
Number of National Guard armories, orphan sites, and abandoned or underused, publicly-owned buildings remediated and available for reuse	2	1	2	4	9
Communities & non-profits assisted with Brownfields fundin	39	23	39	19	120
Dollar amount of solid waste fees reinvested in local projects					\$0
Land Restoration					
Brownfield					
Phase I/II Targeted Site Assessments	3	1	0	2	6
Sites cleaned up using Brownfield Revolving Loan Funds	0	0	0	0	0
Brownfields Ce tific tes issued	0	0	1	1	2
Superfund					
Preliminary assessments and site inspections completed	1	1	2	2	6
Active NPL sites					14
NPL sites in state-lead operations and maintenance					5
Removals conducted by DEQ					0
Removals conducted by EPA with DEQ assistance					0
DOD facilities going through the CERCLA process					30
Voluntary Clean-Up Program					
Contaminated sites in the VCP	93	92	91	92	Not cumulative
Contaminated sites cleaned up under the VCP	1	1	1	0	3



# Agency Statistics

Governmental Entities	Qtr 1	Qtr 2	Qtr 3	Qtr 4	Total
Governmental entities assisted with restoration of damaged lands	2	3	5	6	16
Waste Tires					
Community-wide collection events held	19	23	45	23	110
Tires diverted from illegal dumping through community-wide collection events	16,818	29,936	59,365	35,238	141,357
Illegal tire dumps remediated	55	12	12	9	88
Abandoned tires remediated from illegal dumps	17,754	20,316	11,743	70,681	120,494
All Cleanup Programs					
Total acres of land cleaned up or restored to beneficial use	259.93				
Tons of chat from the Tar Creek Superfund Site marketed	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Tons of chat from the Tar Creek Superfund Site disposed	0.00	0.00	19,228.78	55,750.60	74,979.38
Complaints					
Complaints referred to LPD	11	11	12	15	49
LPD complaints resolved < 90 days or approved extension	10	10	10	13	43
Percent of Complaints Resolved Within 90 Days or Approved Extension	88%				
Inspection Programs					
Hazardous Waste					
Inspections at Oklahoma hazardous waste generators, transporters, and non-commercial disposal facilities	14	31	29	19	93
Hazardous waste inspections at Oklahoma military facilities	0	0	1	2	3
Inspections at Oklahoma commercial hazardous waste disposal facilities	0	3	0	3	6
Groundwater monitoring evaluations at hazardous waste disposal facilities	0	2	0	2	4
Radiation					
Inspections at Oklahoma licensees	36	46	51	26	159
Solid Waste					
Inspections at Oklahoma solid waste disposal facilities	97	74	73	98	342



# Agency Statistics

UIC	Qtr 1	Qtr 2	Qtr 3	Qtr 4	Total
Inspections at Oklahoma UIC wells	0	6	0	6	12
Used Tires					
Inspections at Oklahoma used tire processors	18	18	18	18	72
Inspections of tire dealers and motor license agents	11	23	14	78	126
Total number of inspections performed					817
Enforcement Administration					
Hazardous Waste					
# of Notices to Comply issued	3	10	6	0	19
# of Notices of Violation issued	2	1	1	1	5
# of Orders issued	0	1	1	0	2
# of facilities in significant non-compliance	0	1	0	0	1
Dollar amount of fines paid	\$2,000	\$0	\$0	\$2,000	\$4,000
# of Supplemental Environmental Projects	0	0	0	0	0
Dollar amount of Supplemental Environmental Projects	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$9,999	\$9,999
Radiation					
# of Notices of Violation issued	18	17	29	8	72
# of Orders issued	1	0	0	1	2
Dollar amount of fines paid	\$4,000	\$0	\$0	\$6,500	\$10,500
# of Supplemental Environmental Projects	0	1	0	0	1
Dollar amount of Supplemental Environmental Projects	\$0	\$2,500	\$0	\$0	\$2,500
Solid Waste					
# of Notices of Violation issued	1	1	0	1	3
# of Orders issued	3	1	3	1	8
Dollar amount of fines paid	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$5,000	\$5,000
# of Supplemental Environmental Projects	0	0	0	0	0
Dollar amount of Supplemental Environmental Projects	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0



# Agency Statistics

UIC	Qtr 1	Qtr 2	Qtr 3	Qtr 4	Total
# of Notices of Violation issued	1	2	0	2	5
# of Orders issued	0	0	0	0	0
Dollar amount of fines pai	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
# of Supplemental Environmental Projects	0	0	0	0	0
Dollar amount of Supplemental Environmental Projects	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Used Tires					
# of Notices of Violation issued	0	0	0	3	3
# of Orders issued	3	0	0	1	4
Dollar amount of fines pai	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
# of Supplemental Environmental Projects	0	0	0	0	0
Dollar amount of Supplemental Environmental Projects	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Non-hazardous Industrial Waste					
# of NHIW certific tions reviewed	268	210	124	240	842
Total Enforcement Actions	104				
Total Fines	\$19,500				
Total SEPs	1				
Total SEP \$	\$12,499				
Sara Title III – Community Right to Know (EPCRA)					
Tier 2 Reports Filed	1,396	499	51,737	1,320	54,952
Toxic Release Reports Filed	1,406	0	0	0	1,406
Industry Request for Guidance	2,231	400	3,720	842	7,193
CAMEO/Submit Instruction/Presentations	24	20	16	8	68
LEPC Meetings Attended	21	10	22	19	72
TRI Inspections Attended	0	0	0	0	0



# Agency Statistics

## Water Quality Division

TMDL Development	Qtr 1	Qtr 2	Qtr 3	Qtr 4	Total
<b>TADS</b>					
TMDLs Started	12	17	11	10	50
TMDLs Completed	0	0	6	8	14
<b>Data Management</b>					
<b>Groundwater</b>					
Sites With GPS Correction	30	12	10	23	75
<b>Enforcement Administration</b>					
<b>Public Water Supply</b>					
Boil Advisories	5	3	3	5	16
Notices of Violation	240	272	203	48	763
Consent/Final Orders	4	4	3	25	36
Fines Paid	\$1,500	\$1,905.75	\$0	\$957,500	\$960,905.75
Supplemental Environmental Projects	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL number of SEPs	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Municipal Wastewater</b>					
Notices of Violation	18	39	22	28	107
Consent/Final Orders	4	3	13	13	33
Fines Paid	\$11,266	\$9,422	\$47,778	\$20,550	\$89,016
Supplemental Environmental Projects	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL number of SEPs	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Industrial Wastewater</b>					
Notices of Violation	0	0	4	9	13
Consent/Final Orders	1	2	0	2	5
Fines Paid	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Supplemental Environmental Projects	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL number of SEPs	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Storm Water</b>					
Notices of Violation	1	5	20	1	27
Consent/Final Orders	0	0	4	2	6
Fines Paid	\$13,500	\$0	\$16,750	\$3,000	\$33,250
Supplemental Environmental Projects	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL number of SEPs	0	0	0	0	0



# Agency Statistics

Inspections	Qtr 1	Qtr 2	Qtr 3	Qtr 4	Total
<b>Public Water Supply</b>					
Monitoring Inspections (from ECLS)	676	633	530	930	2,769
<b>Municipal Wastewater</b>					
Monitoring Inspections (from ECLS)	164	231	234	234	863
Pretreatment Compliance	0	5	11	4	20
Pretreatment Audits	1	1	1	4	7
Compliance Evaluation Inspections	5	18	21	8	52
Compliance Sampling Inspections	0	0	1	0	1
<b>Industrial Wastewater</b>					
Monitoring Inspections (from ECLS)	97	85	81	221	484
Compliance Evaluation Inspections	13	13	19	3	48
Compliance Sampling Inspections	0	0	1	0	1
<b>Storm Water</b>					
Compliance/TA Inspections	65	58	80	57	260
NOT Inspections (from ECLS)	394	152	193	268	1,007
Active Permit Inspections (from ECLS)	42	138	45	43	268
No Exposure Inspections (from ECLS)	6	6	14	7	33
<b>Operator Certification – New Certified Examinations</b>					
Water Operator	238	297	316	169	1,020
Wastewater Operator	181	230	209	146	766
Water Laboratory Operator	25	65	50	44	184
Wastewater Laboratory Operator	38	53	44	36	171
<b>Permit Administration – Water Quality Permitting</b>					
<b>Construction Applications/Permits Issued</b>					
Public Water Supply Received	152	124	172	142	590
Public Water Supply Issued	137	125	144	114	520
Water Well Received	8	3	7	6	24
Water Well Issued	6	7	4	6	23
Municipal Wastewater Received	107	79	104	123	413
Municipal Wastewater Issued	86	89	67	116	358



# Agency Statistics

<b>Municipal Wastewater Applications/Permits Issued</b>	<b>Qtr 1</b>	<b>Qtr 2</b>	<b>Qtr 3</b>	<b>Qtr 4</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Discharge Applications Received</b>	12	17	24	15	68
<b>Discharge Permits Issued</b>	18	13	12	14	57
<b>Industrial Wastewater Applications/Individual Permits Issued</b>					
<b>Applications Received</b>	2	11	6	6	25
<b>Permits Issued</b>	18	6	5	11	40
<b>Stormwater</b>					
<b>Construction Authorization Processed (from ECLS)</b>	251	253	276	234	1,014
<b>Multi-Sector Industrial Authorization Processed (from ECLS)</b>	27	21	27	29	104
<b>Other Industrial General Permits</b>					
<b>Applications Received</b>	4	8	4	3	19
<b>Authorization Issued</b>	7	8	5	4	24
<b>Other Municipal General Permits</b>					
<b>Applications Received</b>	0	31	5	1	37
<b>Authorization Issued</b>	1	0	0	1	2
<b>Sludge Management Applications/Plans Approved</b>					
<b>Applications Received</b>	1	1	2	0	4
<b>Plans Approved</b>	1	2	2	0	5
<b>Total Permits Issuance &gt; Timelines</b>	15	13	13	12	53
<b>Total Permit Protest Hearings</b>	0	0	0	0	0



# Agency Statistics

## State Environmental Laboratory Services

SELS Laboratory Operations	Qtr 1	Qtr 2	Qtr 3	Qtr 4	Total
<b>Laboratory Tests Performed</b>					
Public Water Systems					22,949
Private Citizens					10,989
DEQ Project Support					2,525
OWRB					14,168
Other					3,874
Proficiency Tests – Primacy	17	31	0	57	105
Proficiency Tests – Non-Primacy	0	44	0	46	90
<b>Total</b>					<b>54,700</b>
<b>Program Support and Maintenance</b>					
QAP Update	0	0	0	1	1
<b>Primacy</b>					
New Instruments to Support New Methods	1	0	0	0	1
New Equipment to Support New Methods	1	2	0	0	3
Replacement Instruments	2	2	0	1	5
Replacement Equipment	4	2	0	0	6
New Methods Implemented	1	0	0	0	1
Audits	0	2	1	0	3
Process Improvements	4	22	4	2	32
<b>Non-Primacy</b>					
New Instruments to Support New Methods	0	0	0	0	0
New Equipment to Support New Methods	0	1	0	0	1
Replacement Instruments	0	0	0	0	0
Replacement Equipment	9	0	0	0	9
New Methods Implemented	0	0	0	0	0
Audits	1	2	0	0	3
Process Improvements	7	5	0	6	18
<b>SELS Meetings and Training</b>					
<b>Professional Meetings/Conferences</b>					
Primacy	0	6	2	0	8
Non-Primacy	4	1	16	1	22



# Agency Statistics

Training	Qtr 1	Qtr 2	Qtr 3	Qtr 4	Total
<b>Primacy</b>					
Technical Training Events	5	2	2	10	19
Operational Training Events	16	7	24	11	58
Ethics Training Events	8	55	0	0	63
<b>Non-Primacy</b>					
Technical Training Events	8	38	25	12	83
Operational Training Events	13	0	0	3	16
Developmental Training Events	1	2	1	2	6
<b>Training Totals</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>275</b>
<b>SELS Special Operations</b>					
<b>Emergency Response</b>					
<b>Primacy</b>					
Field Events	4	1	4	1	10
Laboratory Tests	0	0	0	0	0
Technical Assistance Events	0	0	0	3	3
Exercises	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Non-Primacy</b>					
Field Events	14	0	1	0	15
Laboratory Tests	120	0	0	0	120
Technical Assistance Events	1	0	6	4	11
Exercises	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Complaints</b>					
Field Events	0	0	0	0	0
Laboratory Tests	154	162	0	0	316
Technical Assistance Events	15	17	12	15	59
<b>Enforcement Assistance</b>					
Field Events	0	0	0	0	0
Laboratory Tests	0	0	1	0	1
Technical Assistance Events	0	0	2	0	2
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>308</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>537</b>
<b>Customer Support</b>					
<b>Technical Assistance Events</b>					
Public Water Systems	543	326	309	409	1,587
Small Community	9	3	9	7	28



# Agency Statistics

Technical Assistance Events (continued)	Qtr 1	Qtr 2	Qtr 3	Qtr 4	Total
Large Community	4	0	0	0	4
Private Citizens	816	607	380	318	2,121
DEQ Project Support	9	12	5	9	35
OWRB	0	0	15	28	43
Other	0	0	2	4	6
Project Sampling Kits Provided					
Public Water Systems	3,306	1,009	4,231	3,260	11,806
Small Community	0	0	0	0	0
Large Community	0	0	0	0	0
Private Citizens	664	528	568	810	2,570
DEQ Project Support	0	0	0	0	0
OWRB	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	22	35	0	57
Targeted Outreach					
Primacy	0	2	0	1	3
Non-Primacy	0	0	0	7	7
QAPP Support					
QAPP Reviews	0	0	1	0	1
Project Planning Meetings	1	0	1	1	3
Fish Consumption Advisories	0	0	0	0	0
Advisories Evaluated	0	15	0	0	15
Technical Assistance	3	2	21	6	32
Special Deliverables	0	0	1	0	1
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>5,355</b>	<b>2,526</b>	<b>5,578</b>	<b>4,860</b>	<b>18,319</b>
SELS Laboratory Accreditation/WQMAC/EQB Meetings					
Laboratory Certification					
New Applications Received	3	2	5	3	13
Facility Inspections	9	9	5	7	30
Certificates Issued-New	3	2	2	6	13
Certificates Issued-Recertified	140	0	0	0	140
Water Quality Management Advisory Council	1	1	0	1	3
Environmental Quality Board Meetings	1	0	1	0	2
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>157</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>201</b>



